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Chaitra 22, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, 11th April, 1960/22nd Chaitra 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Amjad Ali: Sir, whether the watch to your right is correct.

Mr. Speaker: I am aware of all that is happening in the House. They want one minute more. Is it?

Shri Amjad Ali: Three minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I wish hon. Members are in their seats in time, so that I need not ring the bell for quorum.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

World Bank Loan

*1399. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 331 on the 26th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether World Bank has granted loan to the Industrial Finance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the amount of loan for which the IFC has applied to the World Bank?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Actually, the IFC has not applied. The Government a couple of years ago took up the question of loan credit with the World Bank for an amount of 10 million dollars but that was not pursued later on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous Question, "Whether the Industrial Finance Corporation applied to the World Bank for loan", the reply given was, "Yes, but the proposal was not finalised". I want to know when the proposal is going to be finalised.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, it was not pursued.

Film Projects

*1401. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 710 on the 9th December 1959, and state:

(a) whether the final decision has been taken by Government for the supply of projectors to educational institutions at concessional rates;

(b) if so, what would be the concesison; and

(c) how many filmstrip projectors have so far been supplied by the Ordnance Factory?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The projectors will be sold to Central State Governments (including institutions run directly by them) at the wholesale rate, viz. Rs. 325/- per unit, with a Strip film carrier and Rs. 300/- per unit without it.

(c) None so far.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, the programme was that in the first year 500, second year 750 and subsequent

years 1000 projectors will be produced. May I know why is it that this programme has failed?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The programme has been prepared in accordance with the needs.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many filmstrip projectors have been supplied to the schools and whether any of them have been supplied from the ordnance factory at Dehra Dun?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. The Ministry of Education has addressed all the State Governments asking for their needs and requirements and as soon as that is received, this will be forwarded to the ordnance factory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know why the programme that was framed that each year such and such a number of filmstrip projectors will be manufactured has failed. May I know whether there was any demand for them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is understood that about 241 projectors with filmstrip carriers and 134 without carriers have been produced. So, it has almost reached the number that was fixed for the first year. Therefore, I do not think it would be right to say that there has been considerable failure in that respect.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the basis on which distribution is to be made, whether it would be made through State Governments or direct?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Thorugh State Governments according to the requirements.

Shri Venkata Subbiah: May I know whether projectors will be supplied to educational schools that are under private management?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir, That is also a proposal which is under consideration.

Shri Joachim Alva: Now that the ordnance factories have started producing filmstrip projects, will the Education Ministry take a firm line in advising the educational institutions to patronise the product of the ordnance factories.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is the main purpose. These instruments can be a powerful media for educating the people. We are hoping that more and more of these projectors will be obtained by the educational institutions and more and more will be produced by the ordnance factory.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: May I know how many educational institutions have approached the Government for supplying these projectors to them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I do not have the number at present.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether any State Governments have put forward their requirements before the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have written to the State Governments. I do not have the statement with me.

Shri Tyagi: With a view to acquainting the students with the conditions obtaining in other countries, may I know whether there is any plan to make films of various countries and show them to the students how other countries are making progress?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is probably aware that the Ministry of Education maintains a film library and that film library has large number of films which are of great educative value and various educational institutions could take advantage of that film library.

'Jhuggies' and 'Jhopries' in Delhi

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*1402. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pahadia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 946 on the 4th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision on the report of the Committee appointed to investigate into the problems of 'Jhuggies' and 'Jhopries' in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided that old squatters on Government and public lands may shift from such lands and resettle in areas on plots of 80 sq. yds. each with a plinth, a water closet, a washing platform and a water tap which will be provided at fixed terms.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of persons who have been displaced so far and out of them how many have been restored?

Shri G. B. Pant: About the people who have been displaced so far, I cannot give any information. The question was about the future, not about the past. The scheme that has been prepared relates to those who are squatting today, not those who have ceased to squat.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the quantum of taxes and rates and other things to which the hon. Minister referred that will be realised from these persons who are going to be shifted?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, so far as taxes go they will be at the usual rates. But they will be given these plots at subsidised rates which will be about 50 per cent of the total cost of development and construction and they will be required to repay the amount in monthly instalments in ten years so that they will become full owners.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the total number of persons affected by this decision?

Shri G. B. Pant: This scheme is likely to provide for 25,000 families.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can Government stop building of large houses till all the roofless persons get some quarters?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, if large houses are not built and only single-storeyed houses will be built, then much more land will be needed.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि जो ३४,००० एकड़ भूमि एक्वायर की जा रही है उस में से इन २५,००० को बसाने के लिये कितनी भूमि देने की आवश्यकता होगी और वे कहां पर बसाये जायेंगे ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : अभी इस के लिये खास जगहें मुकर्रर नहीं की गई हैं। मगर वह जगहें जो जमीन पहले ऐक्वायर की गई या जो अब ऐक्वायर की गई हैं, उस के अन्दर से ही निकलेंगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: In addition to the subsidy that is going to be given so far as the acquisition and development of land is concerned, may I know whether any other subsidy will be given to these persons for the construction of houses and, if so, the way in which that subsidy is going to be realised?

Shri G. B. Pant: These plots, along with the platform and the other amenities to which I have referred, will be provided and they will be expected to build their own sheds or thatches or huts, as they choose, which will not require much of cost, I hope.

अधिवक्ताओं की नियुक्ति

*१४०३. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपने मुकदमों की पैरवी के लिये अधिवक्ता नियुक्त किये हैं;

(ख) जब सरकार के वकील पहले ही दिल्ली में हैं तो इन अधिवक्ताओं को रखने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन अधिवक्ताओं को मुकदमों के हिसाब से पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है या मासिक वेतन दिया जाता है ?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश ने उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपने मुकदमों के लिये एक स्टैंडिंग कौंसिल (Standing Council) को ज्यूनियर कौंसिल (Junior Council) के तौर पर काम करने के लिये नियुक्त किया है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्थानीय कानूनों, प्रथाओं और स्थितिओं से सर्वथा परिचित अधिवक्ता की नियुक्ति उच्चतम न्यायालय में हिमाचल प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित मुकदमों के लिये लाभकारी होगी ।

(ग) हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्टैंडिंग कौंसिल को ५०० रुपये प्रतिधारण शुल्क (Retainer) दिया जाता है। इस प्रतिधारण शुल्क (Retainer) के अतिरिक्त उन्हें अन्य कोई फीस नहीं दी जाती ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि उच्चतम न्यायालय में जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के अधिवक्ता हैं वे वर्तमान हिमाचल प्रदेश कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष हैं और इस से पूर्व उन्होंने कभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कार्य नहीं किया है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : उन्होंने पहले वहां कभी कार्य किया है या नहीं, यह मैं नहीं जानता, और मुमकिन है अध्यक्ष हों, लेकिन वह मेरे आफिशल काम के दायरे के अन्दर कभी नहीं आता ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री: क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में कितने केसेज आते हैं जिन के लिये उन की नियुक्ति की गई है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : साल के आखीर में १६ केसेज पेंडिंग थे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether a Standing Counsel was appointed previously also, or whether this post has been created after Dr. Parmar became Congress President, to accommodate this gentleman?

Shri G. B. Pant: Dr. Parmar was not, I think the Congress President at the time he was appointed. Whether he is one or not, I am not required to possess that knowledge officially.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि जब सरकार की ओर से उच्चतम न्यायालय में पैरवी के लिये वकील पहले से मौजूद है फिर ऐसी क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी जिस के लिये उन की नियुक्ति की गई है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : इस न्यायालय में जो और स्टेट्स हैं उन के भी नियुक्त किये हुए एडवोकेट्स हैं, और हमाचल प्रदेश के रीति और रिवाज देश की और जगहों से बहुत भिन्न हैं, इस लिये वहां की सरकार ने समझा कि वहां जो आदमी इन चीजों से वाकिफ हो, उस को रखना चाहिये । और करीब करीब हर मुकदमे में जूनियर कौंसिल मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं जिन के लिये अलग से फीस देनी पड़ती है, और वह मैं समझता हूं कि कोई ३००, ४०० ५०० रु० रोजाना के हिसाब से होती है । उन्होंने इन सब चीजों को देख कर यह समझा कि यह ज्यादा किफायत की बात होगी और उन के लिये ज्यादा फायदेमन्द होगी । तो उन की सिफारिश पर यह बात की गई ।

Shri Amjad Ali: The local usages of Manipur and Tripura are also different. They have also got to be studied locally. May I know whether there is any arrangement for representing Manipur and Tripura in the Supreme Court through Advocates?

Shri G. B. Pant: No proposal to this effect has been made by the Manipur or Tripura administration and their

cases in the Supreme Court are, I think extremely few, if at all.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार ने कोई ऐसा नियम बनाया है कि अगर कांग्रेस में योग्य हो तो भी वह सरकारी वकील की जगह नहीं प्राप्त कर सकता है ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : कोई भी आदमी कांग्रेसमैन होने से न तो उस जगह के पाने से महरूम होता है और न कांग्रेसमैन होने से खास तौर पर वह जगह उसे दी जाती है

Muslim League

*1404. **Shri B. Das Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Muslim League is recognised as a political party by Government; and

(b) if so, whether it is recognised by the Centre or by a State and if by a State, in which States it is recognised by the Election Commisison?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). There is no ban on any political party so far as the Government of India is concerned. The Indian Union Muslim League has been recognised by the Election Commisison as a State Party in the State of Kerala for the purpose of reservation of symbols at elections.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know whether Government has any information as to how many candidates were set up by the Muslim League officially during the last election, and in how many States?

Shri Hajarnavis: That information I do not have.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know what is the symbol of this Muslim League in Kerala and also what is their flag, and whether the flag is identical with the flag of Pakistan?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not aware of the flag, but the symbol is ladder.

Shri Assar: In view of the fact that ours is a secular State with a secular Constitution, may I know whether any political party which is run on a purely communal basis is recognised by the Government?

Shri Hajarnavis: I have said that there is no question of recognition by Government. The right of association is guaranteed by the Constitution, but the Election Commission recognises parties only for the purpose of allotting symbols.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Minister is aware that in the election manifesto they have demanded separate electorate for the Muslim League and, if so, what action has been taken on that?

Shri Hajarnavis: That hardly arises out of this question.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the Election Commission received any application from other States that this party should be registered for election purposes?

Shri Hajarnavis: The criterion which is followed by the Election Commission is that if at the time of General Election a party has received 3 per cent of the valid votes, then, if it asks, it is allotted a common symbol.

Shri Tyagi: Whereas in many cases election petitions have been filed they were successful because the candidates in question had appealed in the name of community and castes and *fatwas*, and the Constitution being secular, how far is it regular for Government to recognise any party to contest election, which is not secular in nature?

Shri Hajarnavis: As I said, the question is whether the rights to freedom of association are in any way exceeded. If they are not exceeded, then, the parties are free to contest.

Shri Tyagi: How can communal parties be recognised?

श्री खुशहाल राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसी प्रकार की मान्यता हिन्दू महासभा को दी गयी है ?

Shri Hajarnavis: I believe it is so.

Mr. Speaker: The Hindu Mahasabha representative is here.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the difference between the conception and objective of the Pre-Independence Muslim League and those of the present Muslim League?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am not aware of this distinction, and probably that question does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Tyagi: Was it examined legally whether it was regular to recognise any party which stood in the name of religion or community or caste? Is it consistent with the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is in charge of Law. What else does he do except examining all this?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether all the Muslim candidates who stood in the last elections in Kerala stood on the Muslim League tickets or whether any of them stood on the tickets of other political parties?

Shri Hajarnavis: I am sorry I do not have that information.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will he kindly collect the information for us?

Mr. Speaker: Very well, the hon. Member may table a separate question.

हिमालय के हिमखंडों का अध्ययन

*१४०६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री २९ नवम्बर, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६३९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमालय के हिमखण्डों (ग्लेशियरों) के भौतिकीय सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन के कार्यक्रम में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डी० मालवीय) : जानकारियों से युक्त विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७६]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण के अन्त में यह लिखा गया है :

> "भारतीय भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के द्वारा हिमखण्डों सम्बन्धी अभियान के लिये कोई और कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया है ।'

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हिमालय के हिमखंडोंका अध्ययन पूरा हो गया इसलिये नहीं बनाय गया, या इसका कोई और कारण है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह जो कार्यक्रम हिमखंडों की छानबीन का था यह तो इंटरनेशनल जियोफिजीकल इयर के सम्बन्ध म था, और सारी दुनिया में इस तरह के कार्यक्रम निश्चित किये गये थे । उसी के अन्तर्गत यह अध्ययन हो रहे थे । चूंकि वह काम खत्म हो गया, इसलिये हमारा काम भी खत्म हो गया ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हिमालय के ग्लेशियर भारत के उन हिस्सों में स्थित हैं जहां पर हमारी सीमा चीन से मिलती है । क्या कोई ऐसा अवसर आया है जहां पर चीन से इस सम्बन्ध में मतभेद हुआ हो जैसा कि एवरेस्ट के बारे में चीन और नेपाल में मतभेद हो रहा है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मुझे ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्योंकि ये ग्लेशियर ऐसे स्थानों पर स्थित हैं जहां हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा है, तो क्या इनके सर्वेक्षण के बारे में वैदेशिक विभाग या रक्षा विभाग से सहयोग लिया गया है ?

श्री के० दे० मालवीय : यह प्रश्न तो हिम खंडों की जिग्रालाजीकल स्टडी से सम्बन्ध रखता है । मैं इस विषय में कुछ नहीं कह सकता कि उनका सीमा से क्या सम्बन्ध है या कि उनकी रक्षा कैसे की जाये, इसलिये मैं इस प्रश्न का जवाब देने में असमर्थ हूं ।

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the Geological Survery of India has completed a study of every glacier, especially, glaciers which are just one mile in length?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The Geological Survey of India has undertaken a study under the IGY programme, of the glacial conditions of all glaciers which were selected by experts, and these are about six or seven in number.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the report of this study will be placed on the Table of the House or in the Parliament Library?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, there is no objection to placing the report on the Table of the House.

हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम

*१४०८. श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री राधा रमण :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ८ अगस्त, १९५८ को पंजाब के उच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया था कि हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, १९५५ के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत केवल जिला न्यायाधीशों को ही मुकदमों की सुनवाई करने का अधिकार है और यह अधिकार अतिरिक्त जिला न्यायाधीशों को नहीं दिया जा सकता; और

(ख) ८ अगस्त, १९५८ से पहले अतिरिक्त जिला न्यायाधीशों ने जो निर्णय दिये है उनको नियमित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हाजरनवीस) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) इस बारे में जरूरी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

An hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Hajarnavis: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken in this regard.

I might add that the Bill for validation of these decrees is ready, and we hope that Parliament will approve of it during this session.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know how many cases were affected by this decision of the Punjab High Court, in Punjab and in Delhi?

Shri Hajarnavis: About 800 are the decrees which are likely to be affected, but there may be more. So far as our information goes, about 800 decrees are likely to be affected.

Extension Schemes in Kerala

*1410. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about alleged irregularities in the running of the three Centrally sponsored Extension Schemes for settlement of tribes in Cheengeri, Koothali and Panathadi in Kerala;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities; and

(c) whether Government propose taking any action against the officials concerned?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation by the State Government.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether the report of the inquiry will be laid on the Table of the House?

Shri Datar: Government have instituted an inquiry, and necessary steps will be taken in the light of the recommendations.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know whether the State Government have instituted an inquiry, and the Additional Chief Secretary has gone into the matter?

Shri Datar: The inquiry has already started.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know the total loss sustained in the irregularities in each of these cases?

Shri Datar: That will be known after the inquiry is complete.

Shri Vajpayee: What is the reply to part (b) of the question regarding the nature of the irregularities?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the nature of the irregularities in general.

Shri Datar: Certain allegations were made against the way in which certain schemes were being managed. They related to defalcations and felling of trees without authority and other irregularities. The whole matter is under full investigation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it a fact that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who is supposed to have submitted this report visited these areas a few months before this and then submitted a report that these centres were doing very excellent work, and if so, may I know the reason for this change within such a short period?

Shri Datar: May I point out to the hon. Member that from the nature of the inquiry that is being held, Government have reasons to suspect that there are a number of irregularities?

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a fact that some of the persons responsible for the mismanagement were allowed to continue in their posts during the inquiry and they are still there?

Shri Datar: I am not aware of that. The inquiry has already been started.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know whether the inquiries are against only three schemes or other schemes also under the Harijan Welfare Department of the Kerala State?

Shri Datar: This complaint was received in respect of three schemes, and the inquiry at present is relating to these three schemes.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that this officer held a press conference in the State, and made certain statements ? Has it come to the notice of Government?

Shri Datar: At present, it is too early to state what the investigation is about.

Shri Punnoose: My question was whether the Commissioner held a press conference in the State when he visited that area, and made certain observations.

Shri Datar: All that I know is that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had visited Kerala.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Has it come to the notice of Government that in certain sections of the press in Kerala serious allegations were made against this particular officer about his behaviour and all those things when he was in Kerala?

Shri Datar: I cannot answer these roving questions. We had specific allegations about three schemes, and Government are making full investigation into them.

Ration for Soldiers

*1411. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether the cut in the ration for soldiers which was effected in 1947-48 owing to displaced persons and other problems has since been restored?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The restoration of these cuts has been requested by the Services for some time. Govern-

ment have recently agreed to partial restoration of one-third of the financial value of the aforesaid cut introduced in 1949. The funds that became thus available can be utilised for increase in any item of the ration scale to obtain better nutritional value. This decision will be implemented soon in consultation with the Army Medical authorities.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the total saving effected by the cut in rations?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have not got those figures.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know what is the amount of money given to a sepoy when travelling on leave in lieu of ration?

Shri Krishna Menon: That does not arise out of this question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When was the restoration of this cut in ration recommended by the authorities concerned, and why is it being delayed?

Shri Krishna Menon: The cut in the ration was a voluntary cut. It was part of the contribution of the forces in consideration of the difficulties that prevailed during that period. They have been asking for restoration for a long time. But Government does not feel that in present circumstances it can make the full restoration. The medical authorities want full restoration in order to supplement the protein content of diet.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Government is in a position to make a voluntary cut into a compulsory cut? If not, why should not this cut be restored?

Shri Krishna Menon: Perhaps the expression 'voluntary cut' is wrong. They volunteered to agree to the cut; that might be a proper way of putting it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Our defence forces have been patterned on the British model. In the last ten years or so, there have been two or three increments in the salaries of soldiers in UK. May I know whether this ration cut and salaries are so interconnected that Government keep the cut going and also not increase the salaries?

Shri Krishna Menon: That is not strictly correct. I am not aware of the defence forces here being modelled on the British pattern; in fact, it is not so. Secondly, there has been an increase in pay scales as a result of the implementation of the recommendations of the First Pay Commission. A similar increment will come about when the Second Pay Commission's recommendations in terms of real value are implemented and applied to the defence forces.

Shri Tyagi: Will the hon. Minister oblige us by informing us in detail as to how much cut was applied in each commodity or each item of ration etc. and how much of it has been now restored?

Shri Krishna Menon: The restoration at present is not in regard to items. It represented 5 per cent of the money value. Government has agreed to restore one-third of the money value. The advice that Government has received from the medical authorities is that this increased money should be applied to an increase in protein content of diet, namely, meat, fish or eggs, whatever it is.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said in reply to my supplementary that the restoration was not being effected fully under medical advice, that the cut was effected under different circumstances. May I know whether those circumstances have changed or not? If they have changed, why is it not being restored?

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sorry the acoustics of this House is not functioning properly. That was not what I said. I said that the medical authorities want full restoration, and probably even more. But we are not able to make that restoration having

regard to our present available resources. So what is restored will be applied in the best form in terms of nutritional value.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In the original ration scale, one of the items was milk ghee, but in the second phase of ration cut, it was substituted by hydrogenated oil. May I know if it is now contemplated to substitute hydrogenated oil by restoring the old milk ghee?

Shri Krishna Menon: This has nothing to do with the cut.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: When the cut was recently restored, was any increase made in the money paid in lieu of ration? If so, what is the total amount of money paid now?

Shri Krishna Menon: This decision was taken only a few week ago and it has not yet been implemented. It will affect everybody concerned equally. I should like to say here that these ration cuts do not apply to troops operating in J. & K. or any other operational areas. These apply to other troops.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the full ration will be restored to the soldiers who are posted in the Himalayan region round the border?

Shri Krishna Menon: As I said, in the operational areas, these cuts do not apply. In fact, there are other ration scales there; they are better than the normal scales.

1961 CENSUS

***1414. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census is proposed to be taken of the scripts that are in vogue for writing the regional languages;

(b) if not, will it be done in States where there is no quarrel on the spoken language but on the script of their writing as for example in Panjab;

(c) whether it is a fact that there were open clashes in the last census operations in the Punjab on the question of the enumeration of script;

(d) if so, what precautions are being taken to avoid it this time; and

(e) when the census operation is to be taken up in the snow-bound areas of Punjab like Lahaul, Spiti in Tehsil Kulu and Bara Bhangal in Tehsil Palampur in the Kangra District of Punjab?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). In accordance with the past Indian Census practice, there will be no question on script at the 1961 census.

(c) at the last census there were no clashes on the enumeration of script. However, there was an altercation in a village on the question of enumeration of mother-tongue.

(d) It is hoped that there will be no such altercations during the forthcoming census. If necessary, due precautions will be taken.

(e) In these snow bound areas of Punjab the enumeration will be completed in September|October, 1960.

Shri Hem Raj: In the last census, so far as the language is concerned, there were no data—and there are still no data available—so far as the Punjab is concerned. May I know whether steps will be takn in the next census to see that data regarding langauge will be available?

Shri G. B. Pant: The mother-tongue will be recorded.

Shri Hem Raj: So far as the census of 1951 is concerned, there are no data available in it regarding language. It is recorded that those papers are lost. Moreover there were clashes. May I know whether any steps are being taken now so that these things may not happen again?

Shri G. B. Pant: The motor-tongue will be recorded, but no record of the script has been maintained in the pre-

vious censuses, nor is it intended to make a change in the forthcoming census.

Shri Hem Raj: In view of the fact that the two Committees which had been set up by the Punjab Government have still not been able to solve this problem, and communal passions are rising higher and higher.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, no.

Shri Hem Raj:....what steps do Government propose to take?

Shri G. B. Pant: I will be happy if the Census Commissioner is able to work out a miracle.

Shri Hem Raj: What steps do Government propose to take so that the census of the language may be taken correctly in the Punjab?

Shri G. B. Pant: The Government will appoint officers of a reliable and independent character.

Shri Daljit Singh: When there is one language in every State, what is the reason for a separate entry in the census? Why has the thought occurred?

Shri G. B. Pant: There is no State in which all people speak only one language.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the form for data about the spoken language was eliminated under the orders of the Prime Minister in the last census because a wrong and false propaganda was made asking individuals to give a certain language as spoken language when in fact it was not?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think what people were asked to state was with relation to their mother-tongue. As to the spoken language, several of us have the privilege of speaking more than one language.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Government will see to it that there is no interference made by any official so far as the recording of the spoken language of a person is concerned, not only in the Punjab but in the whole of India?

Shri G. B. Pant: I think that what Government hopes, and that is what Government is trying to do to the maximum extent it can.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Just as Government has decided not to have caste included in the Census, is there any proposal not to have language enumeration also omitted so that these differences disappear? (*Interruption*).

Shri G. B. Pant: Now there is the proposal about the continuance of the mother tongue; that has been approved. But, otherwise, there is no proposal for making any entry about language or languages.

Shri P. R. Patel: In West Khandesh the dialect was taken in the Census of 1941 and at other places it was not taken. I want to know whether that practice will be followed as has been followed in West Khandesh?

Shri G. B. Pant: The practice of recording as mother tongue whatever the person concerned declares as being his mother tongue will be continued.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether electronic methods will be used for preparing the 1961 Census as it is sought to be done in the U.K. also?

Shri G. B. Pant: So far we have not made sufficient progress to make a record of census operations in every house through electronics. When we have electricity all over, then that stage may arise.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know, when castes are there why not take into account all the castes that there are in the country? For scientific reasons also it is necessary to know what people are of what castes and how many castes there are in the country.

Shri G. B. Pant: I was under the impression that the hon. questioner had always been against the system

of castes (*Interruptions*). When I was with him 50 years ago, he condemned the system of caste in very unequivocal terms; and I hope he continues to adhere to that opinion.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: In Hindu religion we cannot do away with Brahmins, so that Brahmins must remain so long as Hindu religion remains. And, so long as Brahmins remain other castes also must remain. (*Interruptions*).

Shri G. B. Pant: If the dependence of other castes is related to the extermination of the Brahmins, then, some methods have to be devised for that.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know the details of the entries that will be filled up in this census? Will Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be entered separately?

Shri G. B. Pant: Schedules Tribes and Scheduled Castes will be entered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the feeling of casteism is stronger among the non-Brahmins than among the Brahmins?

Mr. Speaker: It is asking too much.

Shri G. B. Pant: I think it is strong enough in all.

Shri Tyagi: Brahmin is not a caste. I might clarify that. I protest Brahmins are not a caste.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the caste of Tyagiji?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that during the previous census, especially in Punjab, the Scheduled Castes were forced to write down a certain language? May I also know whether arrangements will be made during this census that they may not be compelled to do so?

Shri G. B. Pant: No one should ever be compelled to state an untruth.

Recommendations of the Second Pay Commission

*1415. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how long Government are likely to take to announce their decision regarding pay scales as recommended by the Second Pay Commission;

(b) whether the decision will be announced during the current session of the Parliament; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c). The Pay Commission have recommended specific scales of pay for major classes and groups of staff, which do not cover all posts, and in some cases, they have only recommended a pay structure in segments. The fitting of various posts into one or another of the new pay scales or revised pay structure on the pattern recommended by the Commission, with due regard to vertical and horizontal relativities between various categories, has to be done in consultation with the administrative Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. This is being done, and it will naturally take some time to finalise the pay scales. Every effort is being made to complete the work as expeditiously as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since Government is considering the various pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission, I want to know whether the representatives of the various organisations will be consulted to see that these recommendations do not adversely affect any section of the employees.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: All the unions and associations had ample opportunities to give their opinions and views to the Pay Commission and Government as a whole. It is not proposed to consult them. We have sent our proposals to the various

Ministries and it is for the various Ministries to decide what course they will adopt.

Shri Tangamani: The question is not that these several organisations had opportunities for representing their case before the Commission. We would like to know what steps Government are taking after the publication of the Pay Commission's Report in regard to consultation with the organisations of various Central Government employees.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No steps are necessary.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a resolution adopted at Bombay by various Central Government employees that unless they are consulted in the matter they are likely to go on a strike? If the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to that resolution, does the Ministry consider it advisable to consult them before the final decision is taken?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot prevent anybody from doing any wrong act. They have to pay the penalty for the wrong act if they do so.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that time has been taken by Government to consider the detailed implications of the scales, when the employees will be affected, is it not necessary to consult the employees so that none of them may be affected adversely?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no necessity of consulting anybody, now because everybody has put his case very properly and thoroughly. Nothing more can be put by anybody now; it is for Government now, as a result of their suggestions and the recommendations of the Pay Commission to arrive at a conclusion. No further consultation with anybody is necessary.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: When the decisions are finally announced, will the Government of India also let this House know what resources have been supplied to the State Governments so that the pay scales of the State Government employees are also raised simultaneously.

Shri Morarji Desai: The State Governments are responsible for that. This Government cannot supply them with any resources.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: When the first announcement was made in this House, it was also stated that the pay scales of those who are under State Governments and local bodies will also be taken into consideration. Does the Union Government want unilaterally to raise the scales of pay only of the Central Government employees while teachers and others are to be left out?

Shri Morarji Desai: This does not apply to other services at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether Government are aware of the fact that the pay packets of many Government employees are likely to be reduced after this general provident fund is taken. If so, what steps are being taken by Government to see that the total emoluments which they get at present are not reduced?

Shri Morarji Desai: If there is any reduction as a result of provident fund deduction, that is not taken away by Government. It is credited to his account and he loses nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard this here more than 4 or 5 times. The hon. Members have repeatedly said in this House: Do not take for provident fund. And the hon. Minister says that it is still the property of the government servant.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether a lot of interpretation has to be put on the general recommendations of the Pay Commission before the horizontal relativity is settled? If so, will an opportunity be given to the service organisations to represent their viewpoints

before the interpretation is finalised by the Ministry concerned?

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of interpretation; it is a question of the Central Government's order which will be passed.

International Mission of Bankers

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*1416. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks between the high-powered economic mission sponsored by World Bank to study India's preparations for the Third Five Year Plan have concluded;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) what are the important aspects of the Plan about which the mission gave priority in discussion?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The Mission consisting of Sir Oliver Franks, Dr. Horman Abs and Mr.Allan Sproul came to India at the suggestion of the President of the World Bank to study the economic conditions in the country and to acquaint itself with our current and planned development programmes. The Mission was in India from 25th February to 22nd March, 1960, during which period the members of the Mission and their advisers had discussions with representatives of the Central Government, State Governments, Reserve Bank and with members of the business community on issues relevant to the economic development of the country. It is hoped that the Mission's studies will contribute to a wider understanding of our problems of economic development.

Shri Radha Raman: What was the duration of the stay of the high-power Mission in India and what were the places they visited?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I gave that information; they were here from 25th February to 22nd March, 1960. I think their itinerary is known and they visited Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Bangalore.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Commission had studied the total outlay of the Third Plan and it gave some assurance to the Ministry here with regard to the help about the implementation of the Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): They were not supposed to give any assurance to us. They were supposed only to make a report to the President of the World Bank and they have done that.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What were the important aspects of the Plan which were gone into by this team?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult for me to say that. We supplied to them all the information that they wanted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government officials discussed with them the various aspects of the Third Plan with regard to the mobilisation of both internal and external resources?

Shri Morarji Desai: The officials gave them whatever information they wanted. There was no question of any discussion as such.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this Mission studied only the public sector or also the private sector?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is difficult for me to say what they studies.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Was the information given only about the public sector or about the private sector also?

Shri Morarji Desai: Whatever information we had, we have supplied it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Government know the special aspects of the recommendations made to the World Bank by them?

Shri Morarji Desai: We shall be aware of it soon

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether a copy of the report submitted by the Mission to Mr. Eugne Black, President of the World Bank and which has been sent to the Government of India, will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot say anything about it until the President of the World Bank decides to publicise it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Rs. 104 crores are allotted in the Third Plan for shipping. May I know whether this Mission studied the shipping problem and the foreign exchange requirements for the development of shipping?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have not questioned the World Bank about what they studied.

Shri Radha Raman: The hon. Minister said that the officials gave all the required information. May I know whether this Mission was interested in certain aspects of the Third Plan and what was the priority they had asked for?

Shri Morarji Desai: They asked for priorities from that Government; they cannot say anything. Our priorities are obvious: both agriculture and industry.

Banaras Hindu University

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*1417. { **Shri B. D. Misra:** / **Shri Sinhasan Singh:** / **Shri Birbal Singh:** }

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University has been accepted by the President, and if so, when it was accepted;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the said Vice-Chancellor has vacated his office and left the University campus; **and**

(c) whether in spite of the acceptance of the resignation he is being allowed to continue to hold the said office?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The resignation of Dr. V. S. Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University has been accepted by the President, in his capacity as the Visitor of the University. The resignation will take effect from the date on which Dr. Jha is actually relieved. I would like to inform the House further that Dr. Jha has decided to relinquish his post within a week from now.

श्री भ० दी० सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह त्यागपत्र जो उपकुलपति द्वारा दिया गया है, इसका सम्बन्ध क्या कुछ उन आरोपों से है जोकि माननीय सदस्य द्वारा लगाये गये थे ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जी नहीं । मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि कुछ चार्जिज लगाये गये थे डा० वी० एस० झा के खिलाफ । लेकिन सालिसिटर जनरल ने उन चार्जिज को देख कर कहा कि कोई प्राइमा-फेसी केस नहीं है । सलिये सालिसिटर जनरल ने डा० झा के खिलाफ जो चार्जिज थे, उनको रिव्यूइंग कमेटी के पास नहीं भेजा ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know when the resignation of Dr. Jha was accepted and how many professors and students had been punished by him after the acceptance of his resignation and also whether those punishments will be reviewed by the new incumbent.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The House is aware that Dr. Jha had resigned on 21st August, 1958. At that time the resignation was not accepted. He again submitted his resignation in December, 1959 but the executive council said that it was in the interest of the University that Dr. Jha should continue for some time. But Dr. Jha has again pressed his resignation and therefore, it has been decided to accept his resignation and now he will be relieved within a week or so.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Minister did not give any reply to the latter part of my question.

Mr. Speaker: That is, whether the punishment meted out to the students and professors after he tendered his resignation will be reviewed.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As long as Dr Jha continues in office, all that he has done will be considered valid. My hon. friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh knows that the people against whom certain show-cause notices were served have gone to the court and the cases are under the consideration of the court.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is an important question, Sir and if you permit me, I shall point this out. Dr. Jha resigned under certain circumstances and there were certain charges against him also and after his resignation was accepted he has punished dozens of professors and hundreds of students. Therefore, I want to know whether this punishment will be reviewed by the new incumbent or not?

Mr. Speaker: He said: 'No.'

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I wish that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh will at least try to understand what I have been saying. I have said that charges were levelled against Dr. Jha and the executive council forwarded those charges to the Solicitor-General who, after examining them, has cleared Jha of all the charges. He has said there is no *prima facie* case and so they were not sent to the reviewing committee. As far as the students are concerned, I do not know from where my hon. friend got this information... (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About 600 students have been punished.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If action has been taken, it has been taken. Those people have gone to the court and the court will examine them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All of them have not gone to the courts.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know that twice the Vice Chancellor tendered his resignation and twice it was not accepted, the implication being that he was doing very useful work there? Why is it that his resignation has now been accepted. Is it the implication that he is no longer able to do useful service. (*Interruptions*).

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I have said, at that time, in 1958 when Dr. Jha had resigned, there was students' agitation. It would have been a great mistake to accept the resignation of Dr. Jha under pressure and under threats. Dr. Jha again pressed his resignation and the executive council felt that in the interest of the university, he should continue as the Vice Chancellor.

I would like to inform the House that the policy that has been adopted in this matter by the executive council has paid dividends and people who have gone to the university have informed us that discipline is much better, the studies are well organised and the university has been restored to its normalcy.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Joachim Alva: I rose four times, Sir. Please give me chance.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may have risen a dozen times but I have passed on the next question.

Shri Joachim Alva: One important question, Sir. I rose four times. You allowed my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, two or three times.

Mr. Speaker: There are hon. Members who had been to Banares.

Transfer of Assets of Assam Oil Company

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*1418. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 199, on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the reconstituted Assessment Committee appointed to determine the assets transferable by Assam Oil Company to Oil India (Private) Limited has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for transferring the assets of Assam Oil Company to Oil India (Private) Limited; and

(c) the value of the assets?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These assets have been transferred to Oil India (Private) Limited.

(c) The value of the assets assessed by the re-constituted Assessment Committee is Rs. 280·57 lakhs.

12 hrs.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the accounts of the Assam Oil Company were fully examined and checked before transferring its assets to the new company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, all the accounts were fully examined and assessed before they were transferred to the Oil India (Private) Limited.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the original documents of purchase of all the machineries of the Assam Oil Company were available for evaluation and whether evaluation was done after deducting the statutory depreciation from the original purchase prices of the machineries supported by invoices?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir, the reduction on account of depreciation was taken into consideration and I have every hope—I have no information just now with me—that all the original papers were examined by the committee before final assessment.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this amount of Rs. 280·57 lakhs is in addition to Rs. 1033·85 lakhs which has been already paid to this oil company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. The assessments were made in two stages. The first assessment was made by a committee up to December, 1957. Then, thereafter, another committee was reconstituted which undertook assessment and evaluation of the properties from 1st January, 1958 to 17th February, 1959, the day on which the new company was incorporated. According to these assessments, the total amount reimbursed is Rs. 1314·42 lakhs—Rs. 13,14,42,000. Out of that amount, Rs. 280·57 lakhs has been recently assessed. The only amount which now remains to be finally decided is Rs. 17·8 lakhs on account of bonus. There is some dispute on that matter and that is under consideration.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the total assessment and evaluation made at present of the Assam Oil Company's machinery constitutes about 180 per cent. of the written down value on the company's own account books.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of this situation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

N.C.C.

*1400. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state

the efforts made to enthuse the States to allot greater funds for the National Cadet Corps during the year 1959-60?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Defence (Shri Fatesinh Pratapsinh Gaekwad): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 77].

Prohibition in Delhi

*1405. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Administration had represented to the States of Punjab and U.P. that prohibition could not be enforced effectively in the Union Capital until the neighbouring districts of those States were also declared dry;

(b) if so, whether the proposal of the Delhi Administration has been accepted by the two States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab were addressed in the matter by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have written to say that they are not at present in a position to implement the suggestion due to financial reasons.

Marking System of Voting

*1407. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Electrical Officers was held at Bangalore recently; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the marking system of voting?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir; a conference of Chief Electoral Officers was held at Bangalore in February, 1960.

(b) The question as to how far it would be possible to adopt the marking system of voting at the next general elections was considered in the light of the experience gained at the bye-elections and the mid-term election in Kerala, where this system was followed. The Election Commission and the Chief Electoral Officers were of the view that it would be possible to hold the next general elections under the marking system except in a few inaccessible and backward areas. No decision, however, has yet been taken in the matter.

Training of Administrative Services

*1409. **Shri Shivan:**
Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is contemplating a revision of the pattern of training for all senior services-administrative, police, revenue and postal to bring it in greater harmony with the new social and economic concepts evolved since independence; and

(b) if so, when this training comes into operation?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The pattern of training has been revised for this purpose and the National Academy of Administration conducted a combined course of training of four months' duration for fresh entrants in the All-India Services and Central Services, Class I, in 1959, accordingly. Fresh entrants in the Indian Police Service could not participate in the course last year but they will also get training in this course which is likely to commence in May, 1960 and will last for five months.

Pensioners in Himachal Pradesh

*1412. **Shri S. N. Ramaul:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase of Rs. 5 in pension to the pensioners of Himachal Pradesh Territory on account of dearness has been stopped with effect from November, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). In July, 1959, the Himachal Pradesh Administration extended to their pensioners certain enhanced rates of temporary increase in small pensions sanctioned by the Government of India for pensioners of the Central Departments who retired on or before the 15th July, 1952. There was a doubt about the applicability of the orders to pre-merger pensioners. This has since been settled and the Accountant General, Punjab, has now allowed the enhanced rates to all pensioners for whom the increase was intended.

Availability of Iron and Steel in Calcutta

*1413. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to persistent complaints by the people about the non-availability of iron and steel in markets in Calcutta resulting in the holding up of construction of buildings and bridges; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government of India to expedite the supply of iron and steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Government have not received any specific complaint that the non-availability of steel in Calcutta markets has resulted in the holding up of construction of buildings and bridges. But since total availability of steel is limited, it might well be that there have been some delays in constructional programmes. With the limited availability of foreign exchange, large imports are not possible but it is expected that with the additional production that we are expecting soon, the supply position will progressively improve.

Electric Furnaces

*1419. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric furnaces in the country for the conversion of scrap iron into steel at present;

(b) whether during 1958-59 and 1959-60 any scrap iron has been exported either from Government or private sources;

(c) how many permits have been issued up till now for electric furnaces;

(d) how the steel produced from scrap iron in our country;

(e) whether there is any difference in price?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 19 in production and 10 under construction.

(b) Yes, Sir, from private sources only.

(c) 30 including 4 on small scale.

(d) and (e). The steel produced in these furnaces compares favourably in quality and price with imported steel.

लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक का कार्यालय

*१४२०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक, कलकत्ताके कार्यालय

में एक सहायक लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक को नौकरी से अलग कर दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस विभाग में लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक, बम्बई के कार्यालय के प्रमुख पदाधिकारियों के बारे में भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) किसी सहायक लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक को नौकरी से अलग नहीं किया गया है लेकिन हाल ही में एक उप-सहायक लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक को एक बाकायदा जांच के बाद नौकरी से बरखास्त कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार को इस्पात नियंत्रण संगठन के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें मिलती रहती हैं और अगर आरोप गंभीर किस्म के हों और जांच के काबिल हों तो उनकी सरकारी जांच कराई जाती है और जहां जरूरत होती है वहां स्पैशल पुलिस इस्टेबलिशमेण्ट से (Special Police Establishment) भी जांच कराई जाती है। इस समय कुछ कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ इंक्वायरीज (Enquiries) हो रही हैं।

दिल्ली में मिर्जा गालिब का मकान

*१४२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के आतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में मिर्जा ग़ालिब के मकान को हस्तगत करके उसे राष्ट्रीय स्मारक का रूप देने की दिशा में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० एम० एम० दास) : मामले पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

Small Blast Furnaces

*1422. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Assar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 84 on the 18th November, 1959 and state the nature of further progress made for the establishment of more small blast furnaces (State-wise)?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): So far Government have sanctioned eight parties under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, for putting up small pig iron plants—three in Bombay, three in Madras and one each in Orissa and West Bengal. Out of these, two plants, one in Madras and the other in Orissa, have gone into production. Effective steps have not been taken by the parties concerned for the establishment of the other six plants.

केंद्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड

*१४५४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६–५७, १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९ में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय हुआ ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी रकम वेतन, पारिश्रमिक या भत्ते के रूप में बोर्ड के सभापति को दी गई और कितनी कार्यालय के अन्य कर्मचारियों को दी गई;

(ग) इस कार्यालय में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उनके पद-वार मासिक वेतन क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इस कार्यालय द्वारा १९५६–५७, १९५७–५८ और १९५८–५९

विभिन्न मदों पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) : विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३ अनुबन्ध संख्या ७८]

Sea Customs Department, Calcutta

1955. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Sea Customs Department at Calcutta the number of Assistant Collectors is nearly three times of what it was eight to ten years ago;

(b) whether new posts of one Additional Collector and one Deputy Collector have also been created in the last few years; and

(c) the reasons for such increase in the number of appointments?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No. The strength of Assistant Collectors at the Custom House in the year 1950 was 7 as against the present strength of 21 including one leave reserve post.

(b) Yes.

(c) There has been an increase of only 3 extra-duty posts in the cadre of Assistant Collectors besides one Additional Collector and one Deputy Collector. All these extra posts were sanctioned after careful consideration of the workload of the Custom House and with a view to providing relief for the Custom House for ensuring prompt and expeditious clearance of goods at the port about which there were large complaints both from the trading public and the Port authorities regarding inordinate delays on the part of the Customs authorities in clearing goods. There has also been a progressive all-round increase not only in the volume of work handled by the various Departments of the Custom House but also in its complexity owing to various Customs, Import Trade Control and Foreign Exchange Control Regulations.

Aid to Political Sufferers in Andhra Pradesh

1956. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount given during the same period and the number of families to which it was given?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) Amount Rs. 18,050.

Number of beneficiaries—25.

High Court, Andhra Pradesh

1957. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of the writ petitions disposed of in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh from 1st January, 1959 upto 1st March, 1960; and

(b) how many petitions are pending now?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

U.S. Eximbank

1958. { Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount from out of U.S. Eximbank loans/credits for which global tenders were asked for as on 1st January, 1960?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The U.S. Eximbank credit is available only for purchases

in the U.S.A. Global tenders are, however, generally invited for public sector requirements including those eligible for financing out of this credit before deciding whether or not to purchase in the U.S.A. and avail of the credit. The amount of global tenders thus invited upto 1st January, 1960 amount to $ 99.87 million for purposes covered within the scope of the Eximbank agreement.

Small Savings Scheme

1959. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme from 1st October, 1959 upto the 31st March, 1960 in the Gurdaspur District of Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Rs. 27·35 lakhs (net) approximately.

Grants In-Aid to Dalhousie Cantt.

1960. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Government of India to the Dalhousie Cantonment Board as grant-in-aid for implementing its development schemes for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the details of these schemes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The required information is furnished below:—

Details of the Work	*Amount Sanctioned*
Pavement of lanes in Balun Bazar and Sweeper Mohalla.	Rs. 6,100
Quarter for Doctor I/C Cantonment Board Dispensary.	Rs. 15,000
Quarters for Harijans.	Rs. 41,000
Street lighting.	Rs. 5,000
TOTAL	Rs. 67,100

National Theatre in Delhi

1961. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 365 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary work regarding drawing up of the plan for the National Theatre in Delhi has since been completed; and

(b) the nature of progress made so far in completion of the theatre?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Preliminary work regarding the drawing up of the plans for the theatre is being continued.

Chinese and Tibetan Silver Coins

1962. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 853 on the 14th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding recovery of Chinese and Tibetan silver coins from a person at Ambari Falakata Airport on the 6th November, 1959 have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The investigations regarding the recovery of Chinese and Tibetan silver coins from a person at Ambari Falakata Airport on the 6th November, 1959, have been completed and the case is under process of adjudication.

Distribution of Petroleum Products

1963. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 120 on the 18th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether proposals for the distribution of petroleum products have since been formulated by the Indian Oil Company Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Not. yet. These are being formulated.

Aid for Scientific Research

1964. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what facilities and assistance are given to college staff particularly of affiliated colleges for purposes of scientific research and study; and

(b) what amount has been made available to Rajasthan colleges and how it has been utilised during each of the last 3 years?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

अवैध शराब बनाना

१९६५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में मद्य-निषेध लागू होने के बाद अवैध शराब की बिक्री या शराब को अवैध रूप से तैयार करने के कुछ मामले पकड़े गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि शराब अब भी नई दिल्ली के कुछ होटलों में मिलती है ;

(ग) क्या सरकारी दावतों में शराब के उपयोग के बारे में कुछ विशेष प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं ।

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ङ) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में आयात की गई शराब की बिक्री के लिये अब तक कितने लाइसैंस दिये दिये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली के ६ लाइसैंस दिये गये होटलों में केवल निवास करने वालों के लिये शराब मिलती है ।

(ग) और (घ) : सरकारी और अर्ध-सरकारी दावतों में शराब का उपयोग करना मना है ।

(ङ) पहली अप्रैल, १९६० तक दिये गये लाइसैंसों का विवरण-पत्र नीचे दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

	दिल्ली	नई दिल्ली	दिल्ली छावनी	कुल
१. थोक बिक्री	१४	११	—	२५
२. होटलों से बाहर उपभोग की गई शराब की फुटकर बिक्री	७	१८	१	२६
३. होटलों के अन्दर उपभोग की गई शराब की फुटकर बिक्री	६	१७	१	२४

Cultural Delegations sent Abroad

1966. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cultural delegations sent abroad during the year 1959; and

(b) the names of the countries visited by the delegations?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Nine out of which six were fully sponsored by the Government of India and three partially assisted by the Government.

(b) Afghanistan, Belgium, Japan, Nepal, France, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania.

Foreign Cultural Delegations visiting India

1967. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign cultural delegations who have visited India since August, 1959; and

(b) the names of the countries wherefrom the delegations visited India during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Seven.

(b) Three from Yugoslavia and one each from North Viet Nam, Rumania, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Janata Policy Scheme

1968. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Janata Policy Scheme' was introduced in Tripura; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Janta Policy has been introduced only as a Pilot Project and consequently it has to be restricted to certain selected centres in the first instance.

The Corporation, however, is at present reviewing the working of the scheme. As a result of this review, if it is decided to extend it, with or without modifications, to other areas of the country, the feasibility of introducing the scheme in the Tripura State will also be considered.

Vigyan Mandirs

1969. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee enquiring into the working of the Vigyan Mandirs has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सम्पदा शुल्क

१९७०. **श्री विभूति मिश्र:** वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९ में सम्पदा शुल्क से कुल कितनी आय हुई;

(ख) १९५९ से पहले और १९५९ में अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्तियों पर सम्पदा शुल्क लगाया गया;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों से शुल्क ले लिया गया है और कितनों से अभी तक नहीं लिया गया;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि कई मामलों में विभाग की सुस्ती के कारण शुल्क वसूल नहीं किया गया; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उसकी वसूली के लिए कुछ कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) रु० २,६१,५९,३१२ ।

(ख) जिन सम्पदाओं पर शुल्क लगाया गया उनकी संख्या इस प्रकार है:

१५ अक्टूबर १९५३ से ३१ दिसम्बर १९५८ तक	२५,८५४
सन् १९५९ में	८,५२२

(ग) सम्पदा शुल्क के नियंत्रकों (कंट्रोलरों) की मार्फत सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है। इकट्ठा हो जाने पर उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

All India Writers' Conference

1971. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) who organised the All India Writers' Conference held in Madras from the 16th to 20th December, 1959;

(b) what category of writers were invited from foreign countries;

(c) what were the results of the Conference; and

(d) whether the Government of India participated or bore any part of the expenses?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The Conference was organised by a Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister, Madras.

(b) The Organisers of the Conference did not choose any particular categories of writers but they invited writers in their individual capacity who were well known in India.

(c) According to the organisers of the Conference the result was that a body of writers, irrespective of their parties and languages, discussed the problems of common interest in an atmosphere of good will.

(d) The Government of India did not participate in the Conference but gave an *ad hoc* grant of **Rs. 2,500** towards the expenses of the Conference.

North Viet Nam Folk Song and Dance Ensemble

1972. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount received as contribution to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund from the performances of the 45-member Folk Song and Dance Ensemble of the North Viet Nam which arrived in India on the 4th December, 1959 as a result of the invitation of the Government of India;

(b) whether India is also sending a like Folk Song and Dance Ensemble to Viet Nam to reciprocate the good will?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 13,194.00 nP.

(b) No, Sir. An Indian Cultural Delegation had visited North Viet Nam during 1956; the visit of the Song and

Dance Ensemble to India in December, 1959, was in return thereof.

अवैध संतान

१९७३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अवैध सन्तानों की सुरक्षा और पालनपोषण के लिए सरकार ने क्या कोई प्रबन्ध किया है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली): भारत सरकार ने अवैध बच्चों की सुरक्षा और पालन पोषण के लिए कोई खास प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड उन स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं को जो अनाथ या माता-पिता द्वारा छोड़े गये बच्चों की देखभाल करती है—इनमें से कुछ अवैध बच्चे भी हो सकते हैं—वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। इन अनाथ और माता पिता द्वारा छोड़े गये बच्चों में से कितने अवैध हैं इसका पता लगाना मुमकिन नहीं।

Officers from Delhi Administration

1974. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the method and manner of selecting officers for Delhi Administration from Punjab and Uttar Pradesh Cadres;

(b) whether any percentage has been fixed for each State till Delhi Cadre of Service develops; and

(c) what was the percentage of Punjab Officers in 1952 and what is the percentage now?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Selection for posts filled by deputation of officers from various States is made on the basis of suitability from amongst the names recommended by the State Governments.

(b) As far as possible, Magistrates are selected from Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab in equal proportion. 25 per cent of the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police are nomally filled by officers on deputation from the Punjab and another 25 per cent from Uttar Pradesh. The remaining 50 per cent of the posts are filled by Deputy Superintendents of Police from other States—no particular State-wise percentage has been fixed in this behalf.

Nor has any State-wise percentage been fixed for selection of officers for other posts filled by deputation from the State Civil and Police Services and their cadres of the All-India Services in respect of which Delhi Cadres of services are proposed to be constituted.

(c) It is perhaps the intention to ascertain the relative proportion of Punjab officers on deputation to Uttar Pradesh officers. In 1952, the total number of gazetted officers on deputation from the Punjab was 55, while the number from Uttar Pradesh was 17. Thus the percentage of Punjab officers was 76.4 and of Uttar Pradesh officers was 23.6. In 1960, the number of officers from Punjab and U.P. is 85 and 43 respectively, the percentage being 66.4 and 33.6 respectively.

Circles of Archæological Department

1975. Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (e) of Unstarred Question No. 345 on the 23rd November, 1959 and state the number of visits paid to each of the different circles by the Director General of Archæology and the Joint Director General of Archæology during 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 79.]

Road in Andamans

1976. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** / **Sardar A. S. Saigal:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Andaman Islands a road from Manglutan to Nayeshahar, a distance of about 3½ miles and estimated to cost Rs. 3,00,000 approximately was taken up with a view to making available to displaced families or others about 150 acres of level land;

(b) whether all this area has now been allotted for private plantations of rubber and cocoanut; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The construction of this road was taken up with a view to linking the existing villages with the main road and has no connection with the settlement of displaced families.

(b) and (c). No; only an area of one hundred acres of hilly land at Manglutan which was found unsuitable for paddy cultivation by the Agricultural experts, has been allotted to private persons for raising rubber plantations. It was never proposed to settle displaced families on this land.

District Gazetteers

1977. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in revising and publishing the District Gazetteers in each State of India;

(b) the amount of financial aid so far given by the Government of India to each State Government for this work; and

(c) the specific steps being taken with a view to expedite the completion of this work?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 80.]

(b) The following grants-in-aid have been paid so far:

(i) Bihar—Rs. 45,376.37 nP.

(ii) Bombay—Rs. 18,000.00 nP.

(iii) Madras—Rs. 25,232.00 nP.

(iv) Mysore—Rs. 12,000.00 nP.

(v) Rajasthan—Rs. 6,000.00 nP.

(vi) Uttar Pradesh—Rs. 15,689.64 nP.

(c) Revision of District Gazetteers is the direct responsibility of the State Governments. The Centre only coordinates in order to maintain the uniformity; and supervises the work in the States and generally assists the expeditious completion of the scheme.

Union Public Service Commission

1978. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts advertised by the Union Public Service Commission for Scheduled Castes during the year 1959;

(b) whether the advertised vacancies were filled up from Scheduled Caste candidates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 287—for Scheduled Castes.

330—for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Hindu Marriage Act

1979. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to sub-sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and state:

(a) the names of States who have made rules under this Section; and

(b) the nature of rules framed by the States?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) The Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal have framed rules under section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The Administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have also framed rules in this behalf.

(b) The rules, in general, provide for registration of Hindu marriages by the Registrar appointed under the Act, the manner of making application for registration, the form of such applications, the procedure for such registration, the fees to be charged for registration of marriages and for certified copies thereof, the manner of preserving the records etc.

Orchidarium in Shillong

1980. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are going to start an 'Orchidarium' in Shillong for the germination and growth of orchids and for hybridization of new varieties;

(b) when the orchidarium will be completed;

(c) how many orchids are exported to foreign countries yearly from India and how much foreign exchange is earned; and

(d) which are the countries which import these orchids?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Orchidarium is likely to be completed during the year 1962-63.

(c) and (d). 'Orchids' are not shown separately in the trade classification of the country, but is included under the head "Flowering Plants". The exports of "Flowering Plants" during the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 amounted to Rs. 43,000, Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 87,000 respectively.

The principal countries which imported Indian "Flowering Plants" are the U.S.A., Kuwait, West Germany, Netherlands, U.K. and Finland.

Passport Regulations

1981. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were arrested on charges of violation of passport regulations at the Amritsar border during 1959;

(b) how many of them were prosecuted; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to strengthen measures against such violations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 324.

(b) 324.

(c) Measures against illegal entry, *e.g.*, patrolling and vigilance on the border, have been intensified.

Naturalisation Certificates for Foreigners

1982. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign women married to Indian citizens and registered as Indian citizens as on 31st March, 1960; and

(b) the number of foreigners who

have been granted certificates for naturalisation upto the same period?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 97.

(b) 77.

Public Schools

1983. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public schools in the country;

(b) the number of boys studying in each of them;

(c) the number of merit scholarships given to boys studying there;

(d) the percentage of amount spent for boys in these institutions; and

(e) how does the expenditure per head compare with the expenditure in schools of the same standard in other categories?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 20 (This includes all public schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference).

(b) Information is not available.

(c) 329 (274 boys and 55 girls).

(d) and (e). This information is not available. The Government of India are not paying any grants-in-aid to these schools from 1958-59.

Stoppage of Construction work in Manipur

1984. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of Government buildings in Manipur was suspended in the 1st week of March 1960 due to non-availability of cement and steel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Construction of buildings in Manipur was not suspended at any time for want of steel or cement.

Central Social Welfare Board

1985. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break-up of grants or other financial aid given to various institutions by Central Social Welfare Board since its inception;

(b) whether any grants have been made to Andhra Mahila Sabha so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 81.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

Clerks and Assistants Grade Examination

1986. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold the Clerks and Assistants Grade Examination during 1960; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). It is not proposed to hold the Assistants' Grade Examination during 1960. The question of holding the Clerks' Grade Examination in 1960 is still under consideration and if it is decided to hold the examination, an announcement in this regard will be made by the Union Public Service Commission.

Aid from the United Nations Special Fund

1987. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the extent of aid from the United Nations Special Fund that is likely to be received by India during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No funds as such have been allocated by the United Nations Special Fund for assisting the Government of India in the implementation of the Third Five Year Plan. Funds are allocated annually by the Special Fund after receiving projects from member countries. The allocation depends on the merits of the projects. No specific funds are earmarked for any country.

During 1959, the Fund has accepted the following four Indian projects:

(a) Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

(b) Power Engineering Research Organisation, Bhopal and Bangalore.

(c) Central (Instructors) Training Institute, Calcutta.

(d) Regional Labour Institute, Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras.

Plan of Operations in respect of a, b and c have been signed and have been placed in the Library of the House. According to these, the Fund is likely to provide $3,017,550 in the Third Plan period. Plan of Operation in respect of (d) is still in the drafting stage and would be placed in the Library of the House as soon as it is signed.

For the year 1960, Government of India have sponsored a number of projects, which are under the consideration of the authorities of the Fund.

Vocational Guidance Centres

1988. Shri Birbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of educational and vocational guidance centres;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and how the recurring and non-recurring grants are given to educational institutions for running the educational and vocational guidance centres;

(c) how many such centres were sanctioned for different States during 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(d) what recurring and non-recurring grants for these centres were sanctioned, and when the grants were released to the centres sanctioned under this scheme; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that there is a general complaint that the release of grants is unduly delayed and the centres are put to great hardships?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). There is no separate scheme for grants to educational and vocational guidance centres as such. Grants are, however, sanctioned for them under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 83.]

(e) We are not aware of any such general complaints.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1989. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of local people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands who are at present in Government service there?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The number of local people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands appointed to Government Service there is 958. In addition, about 832 local people are in Government service there as muster roll employees.

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा दायर किये गये मुकदमे

१६६१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १६५७ से १६५६ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन द्वारा उच्चतम न्यायालय में कितने मकदमे दायर किये गये और उसी अवधि में उस प्रशासन के विरुद्ध कितने मुकदमे दायर किये गये; और

(ख) इन मुकदमों को लड़ने के लिये प्रशासन द्वारा वकीलों को कितना शुल्क दिया गया?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार): (क) और (ख). सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नारी निकेतन में स्त्रियां (हिमाचल प्रदेश)

१६६२. श्री पद्म देव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) १६५८ और १६५६ में नारी निकेतन सोलन (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में कितनी स्त्रियां प्रविष्ट हुईं;

(ख) ये स्त्रियां किस श्रेणी की थीं;

(ग) उन स्त्रियों को किस-किस हस्तकला की शिक्षा की गई; और

(घ) उन पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च किया गया?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० श्रीमाली) :

(क) १६५८— ६ स्त्रियां।
१६५६— ४२ स्त्रियां।

(ख) (१) नैतिक खतरों में पड़ी स्त्रियां;

(२) आवारा लड़कियां; और

(३) अस्पताल में लम्बे अरसे तक रहने के बाद आवश्यक देखभाल चाहने वाली स्त्रियां।

(ग) दरजी का काम किचन का काम और सुई से बने हुए वस्त्रों का काम (होजरी)।

(घ)
१६५८–५६—२६,६६६ रु० ०० नये पैसे
१६५६–६०—२७,६२४ रु० ८७ नये पैसे।

अफीम की खेती

१६६३. श्री डागर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम उज्जैन और मदसौर जिलों में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद से अबतक अफीम की खेती में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) उपरोक्त समय में इन तीनों जिलों की प्रत्येक तहसील में प्रतिवर्ष अफीम खेती में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) अफीम की खेती के लिये ये जिले कितने डिवीजनों में बांटे गये हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) से (ग). इसके साथ एक विवरण रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ८४]

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO MINING LEASES (MODIFICATION OF TERMS) RULES

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 371 dated the 2nd April, 1960

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

making certain further amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2080/60].

AMENDMENTS TO GENERAL REGULATIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of Notification No. 1/60 published in the Gazette dated the 27th February, 1960 making certain amendments to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-2031/60].

NOTE FROM THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF CHINA

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the note dated the 3rd April, 1960 given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Embassy of India in China. [*Placed in Library. See No.* 2082/60].

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, are we being supplied with copies?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Copies will be supplied.

12.04½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-first and Eighty-third Reports on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

12.04½ hrs.

PETITIONS

Shri Siddiah (Mysore-Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to present three petitions signed by three petitioners regarding inclusion of certain areas of the State of Bombay in the State of Mysore.

12.05 hrs.

Re: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, last week I had sent a Calling Attention Notice and I was told it was under your consideration. Now I am verbally informed that in view of the fact that the motion had no factual basis it is going to be disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have not given permission to that Calling Attention Notice. I have informed the hon Member also.

Shri Mahanty: Such factual material as I had in my possession I have forwarded to your office.

Mr. Speaker: Whenever a Calling Attention Notice is tabled, I pass it on to the Minister concerned and it is the Minister concerned who has to give the answer. I receive the answer from the Minister. In this case the Minister has said that there is absolutely no basis at all for the facts as mentioned by the hon. Member. Papers say: "we are informed", "we understand" and so on. Unless an authoritative communique is issued, on which the Government will be asked to explain if there is any doubt, we can't go by newspaper reports. Of course, hon. Members can go only by newspaper reports because that is the only source of information. But they ought not to say that that version alone is correct. Notwithstanding the fact that the Minister has written to me that there is no foundation at all, which I have informed him, he still persists in saying that that version

alone can be taken. I admit a Calling Attention Notice *prima facie* and send it on to the Minister concerned. In this case he has stated that there is no factual basis to this allegation. Under those circumstances, what is the use of raising it again and again in this House when I have sent him a reply?

Shri Mahanty: In all humility, Sir, may I just explain to clear up the misunderstanding? The question is, when reports appear in the national papers it is the Ministries who have to contradict them if they are wrong. They are not doing it.

Mr. Speaker: Again and again hon. Ministers have said that if they go on looking into every paper and go on contradicting the reports that appear there they may not be able to do any other business. Of course, hon. Members have a right to ascertain whether they are right or wrong. Here there is no basis at all for Government to explain. Government need not explain the position here. The best forum is, when the House is sitting, if they have got any doubts they will explain. Hon. Members are vigilant; there is no doubt at all. If somebody imagines something and writes, it is not their business either in this House or outside to go on explaining the matter. Now, let us proceed to the next business.

12.06 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 66 to 68 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment for which 5 hours have been allotted.

204 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the timelimit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 67—CHIEF INSPECTORS OF MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,93,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 68—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,39,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Employment'."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, shall we continue with this discussion for the whole day?

Mr. Speaker: I am trying to extend the time. Hon. Members must be prepared to sit on Saturdays and Sundays also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): We are prepared to do anything.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. We are sitting till six o'clock. How is the hon. Minister inclined?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): Sir, I would like to accommodate the hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: How long would he like to take?

Shri Nanda: It depends upon the course of discussion.

Mr. Speaker: We will sit till 6·00, carry on this debate and finish it today.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): He can reply tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: He never said so. He said he is prepared to carry on the debate till 6.00.

Shri Nanda: It will depend on the course of the debate, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: All right. He may initiate the discussion.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I wish to initiate the discussion by making a brief reference to some important matters concerning the labour situation and labour policy. I have thought of bringing up these matters because some aspects of labour policy have been called into question. Very recently the Federation of Chambers of Industry and Commerce and some other important forums also have dealt with labour matters. In this case, some prominent representatives of business and industry chose to speak about the policy of the Labour Ministry, and it appears that some of the features of this policy were not to their liking. I have, therefore, to make a few things clear at the outset in this context.

The Labour Ministry has no policy of its own. It is the policy of the Government of India. It has not been conceived for the special benefit of the workers. Of course, it is in relation to employer-employee relationship, but apart from the question of well-being of the working class, the labour policy has to take into consideration the larger interests of the entire community, the question of successful implementation of our plans and the realisation of the objectives of the economic and social policy of the nation.

A distinctive fact about our labour policy is that it is the outcome of deliberations of all the parties concerned. It is based on general agreement and built up over a period of time with the support and the consensus of opinion of all those concerned. This policy has been evolving in response to the needs and conditions of the time. It is, therefore, not a rigid policy and whatever modifications have been made, they have occurred as a result of agreement and almost unanimous consent of all the parties. Therefore, I would not be wrong in making the claim

that it is a precious asset. A policy which is not simply emanating from Government, but a national policy, acceptable to all, is an asset which should not be dissipated thoughtlessly.

I have had to say this because I am sensing some dangers to the maintenance and growth of this valuable tradition. There is an outcry heard in many places that the industrial workers are being pampered, that undue burdens are being placed on industry because of things being done for them and costs are rising. On the other hand, the workers too are showing signs of impatience. They are telling me that certain obligations towards them are not being performed properly and they are not having a fair deal. In other quarters, there are questions about employer-employee relations and sometimes it is made to appear in certain cases as if the employers and the employees get together to exploit the community.

Therefore, I am going to take up this very important issue of wages and prices. Wages have recently figured in discussions and there is a natural anxiety in this country now about prices. It is in national interest that prices should not be allowed to rise. Any rise in prices particularly at this stage is going to make difficult the progress of the nation. If possible, prices should be brought down. There is no disagreement regarding that and so far as the workers are concerned, it is their obligation and duty to co-operate in the process to the utmost extent possible.

But the question arises, is it a fact that the workers' wages have had any serious or significant influence on the prices and is a factor of that kind a substantial factor? There is another question about cases where wage increases have taken place to such a magnitude that they appear to be having an excessive share of the national income of the country, to the detriment of the legitimate interests of the other consumers. This is a complex and difficult problem. I am not prepared to make any dogmatic assertion, but on the basis of such studies as I have been able to make of these questions, I feel that it is very unfair to blame the workers for the inflationary pressures and for the upward trend in prices. It is not at all good to create a feeling among the workers that they are being held to be responsible for raising prices and they are benefiting at the expense of the community.

The fact is—and it is a very important fact—that the workers always lose when prices rise. Some people gain, but not the workers. They, at any rate in this country, have been losing invariably whenever prices have risen. Statistics show that. Between 1939 and 1947, the standard of living of the workers had declined by 25 per cent. By 1951, they just recovered lost ground. By 1955, the real wages had increased by 13 per cent. But since 1956, when again prices started rising, their gains have been to an extent wiped out.

The reason is, it is a very well-known fact that wages lag behind prices. It is a known phenomenon. There will be negotiations, conciliation, adjudication, etc. and therefore, the time lag is widened. There is a considerable prolongation of that lag. It may be said that we have cost of living adjustment and D.A. paid. But they are not being paid to all. Maybe a majority of the workers do not have the benefit of the automatic adjustment, the sliding-scale, in relation to cost of living. For such of them to whom the benefit is available, what is the position? 100 per cent. neutralisation is rare. It is in a very small number of cases that there is 100 per cent. neutralisation. In some cases—the textile industry, for example—even when there is 100 per cent. neutralisation, it is only related to the basic wage, which is much less than the average wage. So, even if it is 100 per cent. neutralisation, the workers' wages in any industry will not have caught up with the rise in the cost of living.

[Shri Nanda]

The workers can justifiably ask, why there is such a thing as objection to 100 per cent. neutralisation of the cost of living when prices are rising. There is some justification for that in certain conditions. For example, in times of war, when production is going down or for some other reasons, everybody has to share in the sacrifice. But production is not going down; industrial and agricultural production has risen. Then at any rate, we cannot apply this doctrine of sacrific to the present situation, especially when the per capita availability has not gone down but has somewhat increased. It is this background, these conditions, on which we are judging this question.

It may also be taken into consideration that, after all, when we are thinking of the price level in this country in the conditions of this country what can be the potential influence of wages. The incomes of the workers are a relatively small proportion of the total income in the country. Since industrial production is a small proportion of the total production in the conditions of the country, its effect cannot be very much at all. So, by the very nature of things, that cannot push the prices.

Then there is another thing. When we look at the statistic about prices, the indices, we find that the prices of manufactured goods have been relatively stable and during the last few years when the prices of manufactured goods have risen, they have not been accompanied by any rise in wages. That is to say, wages have not been responsible in any measure for the increases that have occurred recently.

If the workers are told by those people in the rural areas, the agricultural workers, people who are badly off, if they confront the industrial workers, that is reasonable and very good and the wrokers will be answerable to them if they have made any illegitimate gains, if they have exploited any scarcity. But there are others who have themselves gained out of this rise in prices. I have got the figures but I need not take up too much time of the House for figures as they are known to all. The index of variable dividend industrial securities, with the base of 1952-53 at 100, has gone up to 122·5 in 1958 and 142·4 in 1959. This is the context in which we have to study this question whether the wage earners and their wages have to a considerable extent been responsible for the rise in prices, and the second question which we have to answer is, irrespective of that, have the workers been making excessive claims, have then been given excessive increases in wages. That question remains. The excessive capacity of an industry is important and the question is whether they have been treated in an unreasonably generous manner.

I have now to point out to hon. Members, who of course know it already, that in this country the workers and the employers are not left to themselves to fight it out in the field by a trial of strength. Workers have placed themselves at the disposal of authority. There is a law which compels them to appear before a tribunal, whose judges are appointed by us. That machinery has been set up to which the aggrieved party can have recourse. That impartial authority decides wage claims on judicial principles. The only guidance that has been furnished to them is through a framework of reference and principles provided in the shape of tripartite conclusions and recommendations. The most important of these is the report of the Fair Wage Committee. There are reports or recommendations of the Labour Panels, the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. This system has yielded very satisfactory results.

These reports of the Fair Wage Committee and others, and also the recommendations embodied in the Plans, have all laid great stress on productivity. It is wrongly assumed that productivity has not risen and

only workers' wages have risen. Now, productivity is not a very simple concept and it is easy to have various interpretations. But there are some broad yardsticks and when they are applied to such statistics as are available to us it is found that there has been an increase in real earnings of 30 per cent. during the period of ten years between 1947 and 1957 and against that there is an increase in production per person, adjusted for price fluctuations, of 45 per cent. So, we should not ignore this also.

This idea of linking wages with productivity is a very good thing and it is already obtaining over a wide field and the workers have not resisted the introduction of the incentive system of payment. Considering the figures that are now given, it is obvious that the gains of increased productivity have been shared, which is a very legitimate thing to do. Because, productivity is not entirely of the workers' making, it is not their contribution alone, for investments have to be made and other things should go into it, the interests of the consumers have to be considered as also the development of industries, the economy of the country for further capital formation and so on. But that productivity has somewhat outstripped the ratio of increase in real wages seems to be a fact.

There is the other way of looking at it. Ultimately, it is not the money paid, the absolute quantity of wages, but it is the labour costs which have greater significance for industry. And all that data that we have point out that labour costs show that the cost per unit has not increased out of proportion to other costs. It might have slightly declined over a period of years. These are the general broad facts about wages and their relationship with other factors, national income etc.

I was very much amused to find some comparisons made between our wages and the wages in other countries and the *per capita* income here and that obtaining in other countries. I wish they do not indulge in these things, because these are not valid comparisons. I would be very happy if those standards that were applied to *per capita* income and wage relationships were applied to other incomes and the gains made by others, their remuneration and rewards. Then the working class would not at all fight shy of that, that is my own belief.

Therefore, I now come to the two questions which have arisen now. One is that there should be a wage freeze and the other is that wages should be linked with productivity. If all that I have said before has any weight or meaning, I need not now say that any talk of any kind of wage freeze is devoid of meaning. How will it be enforced is another question. So, let this cry be set at rest. In the first place, there is no justification at all and no ground has been revealed for considering this. If somebody suggests that, I would ask him "What is the justification? Who would freeze it and how?" Government have only fixed the minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act.

Then Government may not do that. I may say that there has been no undue rise so far as minimum wages fixed under that Act are concerned. Then all that Government can do is not to refer to adjudication, tribunals, wage boards etc. the question of wages or wage demands. But then would it create a better situation? Can we afford the unrest that will arise out of it? Can we afford to stop the increase in the wages of the workers and all that? Of course, it is not that there is going to be a ban on wage freeze or any other sort of ban on all the activities of the working class.

So the conclusion that I draw is that it is good for the workers to have price stability. They should help in it to the utmost extent. But they are helpless. Price stability has to precede and all that has to be done about

(Shri Nanda).

it is that they should assist, help and collaborate to the fullest extent.

I may in this context again make one appeal. When we are discussing questions about labour, wages and other things, let us not forget that we can get out of the working class much more still. That much more will depend upon their goodwill and co-operation. We should try to see that we secure that and not jeopardise that. About productivity this is an important thing.

The question of linking up wages with productivity is a very healthy approach. As far as I am concerned I am all for it. We have to provide for it in our various statements, plans and otherwise. Of course, there has to be a proper examination of the wages in relation to existing conditions before that link is established and any anomalies or deficiencies that may be there have to be removed.

If there is price stability, the other question does not arise, that is, the question of compensation for cost of living increase. The working class has to appreciate this that they cannot have any substantial gains either having got whatever they can out of the profits in relation to the existing situation. After all, if normal profits are secured and if the higher profits to which I have drawn attention are all distributed to the workers, that is not going to make any substantial increase in their wages. A few rupees more in the hands of the workers is not going to raise or bring him up or move him on to the living wage. It is not that those profits should not be kept down. They should be kept down and the excess, if any, should be utilised in the interest of development etc. But that is not the source on which the worker can rely for any advance and his well-being.

So the conclusion is that the workers have to understand that they must make the fullest use of their energy and skill for the purpose of increasing production and productivity. There are the other questions of management, equipment and all that. They are all there. But the workers have a very heavy stake in productivity.

I may point out that there was a time when the workers were obstructing in progress on this front. But for some years past that stage has passed.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They were under the influence of the political parties.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Now they are under the influence of the ruling party.

Shri C. D. Pande: They are healthier now.

Shri Nanda: If the workers are left to themselves and if all parties cease to take interest in them, everybody will be the better off for that. That was at one stage. Later on, I believe the workers' response has been satisfactory. Their attitude is not at all something which we can object to. They have accepted the basis of rationalisation. A tripartite recommendation accepted that rationalisation with certain safeguards. That is common ground. It has to be implemented. It is being implemented also. Wherever there is any difficulty, it is the responsibility of the organisations of the workers to prevent that and to ensure full implementation. Rationalisation has been accepted.

But on the other side what I find is this. There appears to be a vast scope for improvement in the efficiency of the management itself and in the earlier days just as labour was obstructing, the management was also obstructing. There were recommendations made for increase in productivity and the employers would

not look at that. Even now, recently when I offered to introduce with their help a code of efficiency and welfare, they were very reluctant. They were not at all enthusiastic about it. Even now, I believe, there are many things which have to be done by them in order that there should be effective utilisation of all our resources. They have not done all about it.

This matter was discussed recently in the Standing Labour Committee and it had engrossed the interests of all the parties. On behalf of the Government I gave this assurance that we are not going to leave these things to the parties only. We have got a dominant interest in productivity. Therefore Government is going to arrange to call from abroad, from whichever country that can furnish us with them, teams who can come and study the situation in each industry and devise measures for the purpose of increasing productivity in these industries.

I have spoken about employers, but since I do not see the employers very adequately represented here, I have to talk to the workers' representatives.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): They do not want to hear you at all. They are never in the habit of listening to you.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Shri Pande is there.

Shri Nanda: I have to advise my hon. friends that in spite of all this it is up to them to see that while pressing their claims they exercise restraint, not for the sake of making more profits by some people but there are other considerations. They should understand that in this country, in spite of the fact that we are not so well off, there has been an effort to give more wages to the workers. If it has been set at nought by the rise in prices, it is an unfortunate condition which is hurting and affecting many other people. The middle class and the lower middle class are suffering heavily because of that. They are asking for social security. Something has been done in the shape of Employees' State Insurance and provident fund. More demands are being made. I think an earnest effort is being made to do something. But in making demands on the country in its present condition they should not lose sight of the fact that against the number of persons who are employed in organised industry there is such a vast number of people who are not employed or who are underemployed. They cannot transfer their income to them directly, but they can help them. They can help them only through assisting in capital formation and development so that more employment opportunities are created.

I will remind hon. Members on that side of one suggestion which I made at some time. When the workers ask for more wages, the demand is resisted on two grounds. One is the fear of rise in prices and secondly too much income placed in the hands of the workers may come in the way of accumulation of want capital for development. Now, workers having got whatever is legitimately due to them, why can this position not be taken, pressed and accepted that workers will participate in capital formation? Having got in cash what is due to them and so the question is not of getting money, this is a direction which possibly I would still request them to consider because this is without prejudice to their other claims.

I have to refer to one very important matter and that is about wage boards. I am referring to a responsibility of the employers. They have to carry it out. They have to give a lead to the working class regarding scrupulous adherence to undertakings and their responsibility for implementing the obligations that have arisen and which have been accepted. This is an outstanding obligation. It is well known that this wage board idea is a long-standing thing. It was mentioned in the Fair Wage Committee's Report. It was

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agreed to by all the parties and embodied in the Plan that there shall be wage boards, as it was recognised as a better method than the other methods. Some time back, it was accepted in the Standing Labour Committee that the unanimous recommendations of the wage boards would be carried out. When there was some talk about legislation, the employers said: why legislation, unanimous reports will be carried out. Now, it is in the face of this situation, these circumstances, that we have to consider the delay that is occurring in the implementation. What is the alternative? It is well understood that the wage board is a much higher form of machinery for settling all these things. It has a judicial element, the judge; it has representatives of the employers and of the workers; besides that, it has an independent person and an economist There could not be a more rational set up, a set-up which will guarantee the observance of regard for all interests possible. If such a thing breaks down, and if such a board's recommendations are not carried out, I cannot visualise the next step. If the unanimous recommendations of a board with employers, workers, independent persons, an economist and a Judge is not carried out, what have we left in our hands? They will say: have a law, of course. Possibly that will be done, but that takes away all the grace out of it. The future of the wage boards becomes jeopardised, and then only the tribunals and all the delays and obnoxious features persist. I hope this will not happen. I am only considering the theoretical implications of a contingency. I hope this will not arise, because it is not a question of a few rupees, but of a whole system that is at stake, and it is too valuable for anybody to deal with lightly here.

There is the question of the need-based minimum wage. I have to make a reference to that also because Members would be interested in that. I do not think that the Indian Labour Conference has overstepped its limits, or has done something which was not appropriate. The Fair Wage Committee's Report had thought of a certain standard, a certain minimum wage. Somebody had to give it concrete content, and the Indian Labour Conference tried to do so. It may be that it may have, in a hurry, erred in some direction, but nobody can take exception to the concept of a minimum wage. The Pay Commission also had before it the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference and has dealt with them. It has deffered.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: But repudiated by the Finance Minister.

Shri Nanda: I do not agree there has been any repudiation. What the Finance Ministry said was it had not been ratified and it stood as the recommendation of the Indian Labour Conference. These are facts. We do not have ratification of other recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): A new type of repudiation.

Shri Nanda: It is not.

The Pay Commission took notice of that, went into the matter in detail. Later, we have examined it again in the Standing Labour Committee.

Shri Prabhatkar (Hooghly): You are a party to that decision.

Shri Nanda: Am I withdrawing from it? I am saying this, that I am not for rigidity from this side or that side. The question is we have to obtain certain results. There must be a proper standard laid down in respect of minimum wages, a reasonable standard, not any high unrealistic standard; and even if it is not possible to realise it in a certain place in certain conditions, that does not cease to be the minimum. If the minimum has been conceived in terms of physical efficiency, of physical needs,

so much food required, so much of this or that required, then it is a question of fact, not a question of opinion. If we cannot pay, we will say we cannot do it, but there it is; we may be able to give it tomorrow or the day after, but it gains priority, and this is the sense in which it has to be taken. But if there is a scientific doubt raised about,—that is my point when I mentioned—rigidity—we should not be rigid and adopt avidly without looking into it the nutritional content given by a certain scientist. If the technical aspects are examined and we find that it may be somewhat different, we should not be afraid of that examination, and this is what the Standing Labour Committee decided.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): The hon. Minister should look at the Speaker when he is speaking. He is looking at the others.

Shri Nanda: Why is he worried about it? At least I am not looking at him.

These are scientific, technical matters, and they have to be looked into in a proper way, and the Standing Labour Committee has agreed to that. Therefore, there is no question arising about it at this stage.

Now, I have taken a fairly long time, and I would rather listen to what the others have to say, and I hope what I have said will possibly reduce the attack from the other side.

Mr. Speaker: I have looked into the time that has been taken for the various Demands. We have been trying to be liberal, to accommodate Members who are interested as far as possible. I am always trying to note how the interest increases, and that is why we have been sitting longer sometimes. May I suggest to hon. Members to keep to the schedule, that wherever we extend the time alloted for any Demand, we make up that time by sitting longer during that day?

Today we proposed to sit till 6 O' Clock, finish these Demands by 5 O' Clock, and start the other Demand and devote one hour for that. Now, we will go on with this Demand till 6 O' Clock. Hon. Members must be prepared to sit from 6 to 7 O' clock for the other Demand.

Shri Tangamani: There is a half-hour discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I myself suggested that as far as possible we shall have half-hour discussions on burning topics that come up, but during these Demands for Grants you must give me some latitude to take them up or not, because after 7 O' Clock nobody will be in the House. I shall try to accommodate as early as possible; after the Demands are over, we shall have half-hour discussions almost every day, I have no objection, but till then I must have an amount of discretion.

We shall sit till 7 O' Clock today and finish the Labour Demands by 6 O' Clock, and devote one hour which we would have otherwise lost to the other Demand.

The Half-hour discussion will be postponed and accommodated as early as possible.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): The Labour Minister said that his speech might help to reduce the attack on the Labour Ministry's Demands. That is partially true. He has in a way cleared the ground for doing something more concrete than merely attacking him on certain basic principles. As I have already said in my previous speeches on the Labour Ministry's Budget, personally it is very difficult to quarrel with the Labour Minister as such, but, as he himself has said, his policy is not a special labour policy; it is a national policy since it stems from a Government which functions, so to say, as a national Government, not in the sense that it is an all-party Government,

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but a Government functioning in the name of the whole country, that is of all classes. Therefore, his labour policy is a policy which benefits all classes.

At the same time, I appreciate this difficulties, because even when the Government proposes to do things for the people as a whole and in general for their welfare, while laying down policies various Ministries start representing different interests, and ultimately what comes out is a bundle of policies in favour of the employers and the landlords and policies which sometimes favour the peasants and the workers. And then when you start discussing, the contrast stands out though ultimately as members with the same policy and of the same Government they do justify each other and stand by each other. Therefore, the statement of the Labour Minister that he is not making anything special for labour may be true. At the same time, I know he has his difficulties. From some of the reports that we get of the tripartites which we attend and so on, and what has happened in this House in the recent period, I understand his difficulties of pushing forward some of the labour policies he has in mind in a Cabinet where the power of Finance is the most dominant power. Therefore, in spite of the fact that it is the policy of the nation, it is dominated by the power of capital as I call it and, therefore, contimes they come in the open, somefficts do arise in this House—sometime they do dont—and so we have to take a standpoint on the basis of representing directly working class interets when we speak of the national interests as such. Because it is my position that national interests conceived in abstract do not exist. The national interests are a totality certainly of all classes. But then the dominant classes which form the nation are the middle-class, the peasantry and the working class which produce what is the real national income. Now, when you come to calculations of national income, I beg to submit that the theory of calculations of national income followed by the Government of India and cer.ain of the capitalist countries is a wrong theory. They take into calculation all the services. Now, if a Secretary of the Government or a Minister or a clerk or somebody is getting Rs. 1000 as a salary, then what is his contribution to the national income because his labour cannot be calculated in terms of concrete positive values? Therefore, in socialism national income is always calculated in terms of positive concrete utility values and the services and such other things are generally omitted.

So, national income in the concept of socialism is always that income contributed by the working class, the peasantry and the middle-class in helping to transform things in o good things. Therefore, this is my concept of a nation though here the capitalists do exist, the landlords do exist and I think we should realise that their contribution to the national income is only by way of consumption, not production and to that extent they are certainly a part of the nation because they go on consuming more and more. And demanding more and more the share of the income but the real national income comes from the working classes. Therefore, we should not be quite at all in discussing the labour policy as a national policy in the sense that it must benefit the working class, the peasentry and the salaried employees.

Having cleared that ground with regard to nation and the working class and our concept about it, I am glad to find in the statement of the Labour Minister an admission at least this year or since the last two years that wages have not made for price rises. That is exactly what I have been fighting for in this House for the last three or four years, that the

wage price spiral theory is a wrong theory and on the basis of that theory we were all along being denied of wage increases.

Shri Nanda: We cannot settle this question between us. This is my view, that is your view and there may be other views also about it.

Shri S. A. Dange: Now, the ground is cleared that at least with regard to these price rises he does not accept my theory—he may not. But at least the fact exists and it is underlined too that the price rises that have taken place are not due to wage increases. That is number one. Secondly, wages have lagged behind prices and thirdly—that is my conclusion—that we are thoroughly justified in putting up a stiff fight for wage increases and that no nation, no party, no sector can blame the working class fighting for rise in wages, by trotting out a theory that "If we increase wages, then the prices will go up." Thanks to the Labour Minister, at least for the year 1959, admitting it in fact, if not in theory.

Shri Nanda: I have other considerations also—capital formation, employment and all those things.

So, Sir, I am happy in this respect that something of our agitation has won at least in the year 1960 and has received recognition from the Labour Minister. That I do not think, is a recognition from the Government. I am afraid, tomorrow another Minister might get up and say that his theory and his statement is all wrong. But that is what they will decide among themselves. I have nothing to do with that. But I am glad that at least the Labour Minister who has to retain something of his trade unionism inside the Cabinet dominated by finance is able to state these facts before this House and, therefore, all my congratulations for him and all my aid to him in solving the problems peacefully, if necessary in the way he proposes, for getting a wage rise. But will he succeed? That is the whole point.

Now, I come to the next point. The economic situation is very good, production has increased, food production has increased and naturally the fate of the working class should have become better. The story is that profits have increased, production has increased productivity has increased, but the prices have gone up, the monopoly power of capital has gone up but the share of the working class in the generated wealth has fallen. This is the result. If under such conditions, the workers feel irritated and go into action, then what is the remedy? What is the remedy to solve the situation? Price increases are not in the hands of the Labour Ministry. Prices have gone up and, therefore, the real wages have fallen. To this Finance Minister will say, "Well, the Pay Commission says that all that wage increase demanded on the basis of the minimum as defined by the Tripartite Convention called by the Labour Minister is unscientific." What is unscientific?

Now the Pay Commission has come to a funny conclusion that all Indians are short statured and, therefore, the calories that they require must be short calories. How do they come to that conclusion and from what pseudo-scientific enquiry do they come to that conclusion? I do not know. The Punjabis have different heights from the Marathis and even among Marathis they have different heights. Many Tamilians have different heights. How is the short stature made suddenly a fundamental ground by a group of scientists and economists led by Dr. Mehta, the Finance Minister of Bombay and how suddenly are all these calories cut because we are short statured? Now, all the short statured gentlemen might proclaim a revolt against this finding. I do not know. We might form a union of short statured persons and fight for higher calories and all the

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tall statured persons might fight for still higher calories. I do not know what will happen. By the science of determining nutrition and calculating wages on the basis of calories in this country, the whole concept of minimum wage is blown up by a Pay Commission which went into such considerations presided over by a judge. Now, a judge may not be expected to understand calories and production and wages. That I can understand. He is not concerned with it because he is revolving round in conceptions of legal rigmarole. The calories are forgotten—except in lunch hours—even by judges. But what about others, economists and all those?

So, under such conditions when a Pay Commission attacks the very concept of minimum wage as defined by the tripartite body what is the remedy for the working class? Therefore, the workers are coming to the conclusion that within the Government of India there is no uniform labour policy. The Labour Ministry, the employers and the workers agreed to a tripartite convention on minimum wages and a tripartite convention on rationalisation. The minimum wage convention is exploded and the employers come and tell us, "Accept the convention on rationalisation." No, Sir. If the employers, the Pay Commission and the Government of India have repudiated the minimum wage convention of the tripartite body by the exclusive statements made here, then the working class is going to repudiate the convention on rationalisation also. This is my statement on behalf of my party and my organisation. You want us to take greater workloads but you will refuse our calory requirements our minimum wage convention and will come and tell us, "No. Even if Rs. 125 is your calculation for the minimum wage, we are not going to give you that; we are going to give you only 85." What are the Government servants and all those services going to do in such a case? The workers in the Railways, Defence, and even the clerks and others in the Secretariat are always told, "for the nation, increase your work, rationalise and raise productivity". When they came to ask for the minimum wage convention, they were told, "you are short-statured, you have lost it." In that case, they are also bound to say that short stature is bound to have a short hand and it does not reach the machine, it is not long enough. That means the machine stops. That means they take a decision to strike.

13 hrs.

Therefore, it is a great decision, a serious decision. For the first time in the country, all the government services, the Defence Federation, Railways, Central Government employees, P.&T., all these have come to one definite conclusion, "we will negotiate with you till May; alter all your conceptions about calories, Dr. Aykroyd and all that, and the Pay Commission; negotiate and settle; if you do not, we will act in June". Will the Labour Ministry, or if not—not the Labour Ministry, I am sorry—will the Government of India, which once intervened in the House in order to stop a strike in the P.&T., have the face to say that these workers need not act now? Because, after two years the Pay Commission comes round, and the basis of minimum wages is blown up, and even the price calculation in the Pay Commission's report which they have given on the basis of 2,600 calories is a wrong chart. They have evaluated it at Rs. 85. Actually it comes to Rs. 95.

So, Sir, if such is the settlement machinery which denounces the principle of tripartite conventions in the actual translation of these conventions into practice, what is the working class to do in order to help in a peaceful settlement of disputes and help in the growth of economy and in the fulfilment of the Plan and the initiation of the Third Five Year Plan?

So here, the fate of the wages, as already elaborated by the figures even of the Labour Minister, shows that in this country neither the Government as a whole—I am not discussing the Labour Ministry—neither the Government as a whole, as an employer and as a government, not the employers, the big Federation of Chambers of Commerce organisations are prepared to acknowledge, even now, at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and after twleve years of swaraj, that they must share equitably the national income with the working classes.

Then comes the theory of how much is the national income of a person in India, and what is his contribution. There has been an employer who seems to be progressive—and in some respects he is—who always trots out, "the national per capita income is Rs. 212. my worker's average wage during the year is Rs. 6,000". He goes on dishing out such facts. And the Pay Commission, of all things, has come to the conclusion that as the national income is low, the wages should not go high. Wonderful idea!

As regards the per capita national income, if you relate the wages of the worker to the per capita income of the nation, you must ask how much the worker himself contributes in the generation of the national income and relate it to the per capita abstract generation of income. I have no time to go into all these statistics. In the evidence I gave before the Textile Wage Board, I told them that the gross value, ex-factory value produced by a worker employed in the textile industry in the year 1952 comes to Rs. 6,351 per year and his income per year is about Rs. 1,400 or so. So he contributes five to six times to the generation of that value. Even if you take only his wage, he re-creates his own wage and contributes 150 per cent more to the national income. And yet he is told, "national income is low, therefore you remain low". Therefore this is the theory in capitalist economics. But unfortunately, every citizen in India, let alone every Minister in the Cabinet, is not expected to know all the intricacies of economic theory. Therefore, these people are sometimes misled by such comparison as between per capita national income and the wages of a worker The wages of a worker must be considered in relation to what he produces as a gross product and the net product in the economy, as judged in his own trade. That is the fate of the wages, and that is the fate of the machinery to settle disputes.

The Labour Minister has said that to settle disputes, the higher form of wage board has now been invented and we are now appointing wage boards—though in some industries wage boards have already been denied. But I say that the highest form of settlement of disputes is not wage boards. The best and the highest form for settlement of wage disputes is negotiation between the trade union of the workers and the employers' side.

Shri Nanda: That is true.

Shri S. A. Dange: This is the standard, acknowledged, higest form—and a trade union which represents the interests of the workers, not one imposed by the Labour Ministry or the Finance Ministry or somebody. And to find out which union represents the interests of the workers, the best form in all democracies is always a ballot. Therefore, the only solution for solving disputes, for settlement of disputes in this country is not merely wage tripartite organisations, but the basic thing must be the trade union recognised, and the trade union negotiating with the employer, the employer negotiating with the trade union, and coming to a settlement.

But this is just the thing that is being mismanaged And therefore we have got the situation in which workers run to tribunals, wage boards and tripartite organisations. I would suggest for the consideration of the Labour Minister that next to this ar-

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rangement, the basic arrangement of worker-employer relation between the union and the employers, the next best thing is not wage board, The next best is the tripartite arrangement. And he knows it, Sir. An industrial tripartite body, in a given industry, trying to meet and arrive at a settlement, is the next best. Because that has been tried a year ago, and found to work very well. In the coal industry he tried it. It worked very well. In the tea industry he tried it, on the bonus issue. It worked very well. In banking he tried it; he failed. The bankers in the private sector were not prepared to go into a tripartite arrangement, and so also the bankers in the State sector—that means the Finance Ministry and the Manager of the State Bank. We know what he did. The moment he was presented with a four crore bill he said, "this is too much, I do not negotiate". This is a wonderful principle! You could have said, "Put it down to one crore, I will start talking to you"! And all this from the Government of India, which talks of national policy, The State Bank employees were forced to go into a strike, for no reason. Because when Government were discussing "commission or tribunal", "tribunal or commission", "tripartite body or commission", one year went by. The workers were impatient. They struck work. Then they said, "now we won't talk with you, because you are on strike". You were not talking, you were not coming to a conclusion, you were prevaricating, you were dilating and irritating the workers; and when the workers presented a bill you refused to look at it; and when they go on strike you say "you have gone on strike, now I won't negotiate".

Is that a policy? It is a confusion of policy. It is not even a confusion of policy: it is a deliberate attack on the working classes and a negation of policy. We, from the trade unions, are trying to work with the Labour Ministry, to sit in a tripartite body and to come to certain conclusions. All tripartite bodies are more and more being blown up. Effective bargaining between trade unions and employers does not take place. So, we come to tripartite bodies. That also is being blown up. When we go to wage boards, wage boards are sometimes not appointed.

In the appointment of wage boards there is a long rigmarole of arguments. Some elements in the Labour Ministry devote their whole attention as to how to avoid a AITUC nominee on a wage board. The delay is caused in appointing wage boards because somehow they must avoid a representative of the AITUC. When verification of membership gives us the right to be appointed, then they say "it is an old verification; we must find out whether you stand there or not". The only way, therefore, to prove to them that we exist is to force every time a strike. The jute industry had it, in which fortunately all united and struck one day in order to get a wage increase and a wage board. There is neither a wage increase nor a wage board. It was in December; this is April. They are still calculating the union membership, so that the AITUC membership may be somehow lowered and the INTUC membership put up, so that they can put an INTUC man on the Board.

The same thing is happening in tea. The industrial tripartite body appointed a wage board. It was almost coming. Somewhere something happened; I do not know what. Now that is again being examined whether it should be constituted according to the previous tripartite agreement. Why? Because they knew we were entitled to a seat on that.

So even in tripartite arrangement, the policy followed is a discriminatory policy. Even when we want a settlement of disputes by peaceful means and by negotiations in these departments, and wage boards are appointed, this is the position.

Then the time it takes three years for a textile wage board. In England, where the working class is supposed to be democratic, not led by the Communist Party at all, but by most reasonable people—and of all things, you know well English reasonableness; they conferred swaraj on India without her even asking for it, tremendous reasonableness—what is the position? In England, they went on discussing the Gillebaud report on railways for nine months. One day, the workers' union came and said, 'Tomorrow, you give us five per cent increase in wages; otherwise, we shall go on strike'—most undemocratic, according to the tenets of our Finance Minister or the tenets of the other Cabinet Ministers or perhaps of even the Labour Minister. Right at midnight, they said they would start the strike, and immediately an agreement was signed, and all the employers in England denounced Government of yielding to the pressure of trade unions in signing an agreement for a wage increase of 5 per cent to the railway employees, when a report was being made by a wage board.

We are told about the virtues of not going on strike, and many a time, pointed out the examples of America, England and France and so on. What is to be done? Rationalisation is being resisted in England, America and all the capitalist countries by strikes. The famous steel strike in America has shown that the American working classes were against rationalisation and against curtailing their time for smoke, for biri, for tea and so on. Such strikes are taking place. But here we try to avoid them by wage boards, For the textile wage board, they took two or three years. They took two years for a pay commission. Six months have gone after the jute strike, still, there is no result about the appointment of a wage board. As regards tea plantations, another tripartite discussed the necessity of a wage board. I think about a year has passed already, but with no result.

With such conditions, how much reasonableness should we show and avoid strikes? I should like the hon. Minister to please tell us. At the beginning of one Five Year Plan, we put up a demand and get a wage board at the end of that Plan and the concession at the end of the next Five Year Plan. Is that the concept that you enunciate a policy at the beginning of the Second Plan, and nothing comes about till the fourth year of the Plan, and then you begin to discuss the policy of the Third Five Year Plan, and ask us all what the labour policy in it should be? Is this the way in which things are going to function? If that is going to be the case, the result will be is that the workers will get impatient and they certainly will go into action.

I do not want to discuss all the industrial things, for, that will be done by my other colleagues, but my submission is that if this has got to be avoided, the Labour Ministry and the Government of India must act definitely, with regard to direct recognition and compulsory recognition of trade unions by law. If your policy is that you will not have compulsory recognition, then, in that case you will always be in trouble, either from one union or another.

Unless the employers are disciplined there cannot be peace in industry in India, and there cannot be peaceful production. For the most indisciplined class is not the working class but the most undisciplined class is the employing class. Therefore, the code of discipline was imposed. We accepted it voluntarily. What is the result? Nowhere under the code of discipline, normally, recognition to a union is given. The code of discipline is being violated in the most essential part, that is, in respect of the employers' duty to the working class, and the code of discipline is forced on us on the most unessential part, saying, do not go on strike, do not go on go-slow, do not demonstrate, do not raise demands, do not raise violent demands, and

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even if you raise, do not shout and so on.

In one case, in a textile mill, provident fund money was misappropriated by the employer. The social insurance money was misappropriated. Wages were misappropriated. Two months' wages were not paid. The workers went and demonstrated. The INTUC was against the particular demonstration. And 40 workers were suspended. A man went on hunger-strike, namely the president of the union, Swami Kumaranand in Beawar for eleven days. Nothing happened for sometime. Then the Chief Minister said, I shall look into it and have an enquiry, and then, a State Government took over the mill. Mills which are mismanaged, which have been closing down because of this and other factors should have been taken over by Government long ago. This was the decision of the Naini Tal Conference. Two years have passed since in the Naini Tal Conference, they promised that they would amend the company law in order to facilitate the taking over of mills quickly. There is no trace of the company law amendment, and no trace of general take over, excepting that four or five mills have been taken over; I do give credit to the Labour Ministry for trying to persuade the Ministers in some of the States who resisted taking over, and advising them to take over, so that something happened in these cases. One Mill in Madras was taken over, and two or three in Bombay were taken over. The other day, after the hunger-strike, that Edward Mill in Rajasthan has been taken over. But that is only by the way. Good things come in as benevolent interventions by the Labour Minister. Good things do not follow as a matter of policy. What should happen is that good things should happen as a matter of the logic of a policy, and bad things should be the exceptions. But the trouble is that bad becomes the policy; and the good comes as an intervention by this Minister or that Minister or the Labour Minister and so on.

The company law should have been amended. People who are running away with lakhs of rupees from the provident fund are not being prosecuted And they tell us that there is no corruption and they want proof. I hear the Prime Minister and other Ministers saying, you charge us with corruption, bring the proof. And they charged Shri C. D. Deshmukh of talking in the air. Why should Shri C. D. Deshmukh talk in the air. Here is the proof in one industry, provided by Shri R. L. Mehta, a Joint Secretary to the Government of India who writes very nice reports, so far as framing of them is concerned; though I may have some quarrel with some parts of his report, I must say that he does his work conscientiously and does write good reports. Here, he has given....

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Member referring to the conduct of any officer of Government? Is he referring to corruption on the part of any officer of Government?

Shri S. A. Dange: Naturally, corruption would come in respect of some individual, but I am not referring to any individual.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection, but if the hon. Member wants to refer to any important matter of corruption, which ought to be taken notice of by the House, then the rules have laid down that previous notice ought to be given to the Minister, so that he may be ready with the facts.

Shri S. A. Dange: I am not going to refer to any individual. I am referring to corruption which is said to exist, and for which a proof was demanded. I am just referring to one proof in a particular case. Here is the report on the Dock Labour Board, on which there was a half-an-hour discussion also, and the essential parts of it were very blatantly denied by the Deputy Minister, I think, when he was replying on behalf of Government at that time.

Here, money has been misappropriated.

Mr. Speaker: How much?

Shri S. A. Dange: It was about Rs. 50 lakhs. The amount is not given in the report, but it is about Rs. 50 lakhs. It is transferred from one beneficiary to another beneficiary, actually from the workers to the stevedores or employers.

In the report, he says:

> "The Dock Labour Board has been balancing its budget by raising overdrafts since 1957. The amount overdrawn stood at Rs. 4,49,106 on July 11, 1959. This is mainly because of the 'extra-curricular activities' undertaken by the Board.... While borrowing for revenue expenditure is wrong, borrowing against securities, some of them purchased with provident fund accumulations of workers and office staff is a crime.".

This is a crime, and Shri Mehta has not put in the word 'crime' just for literary flourish. It is literally a crime. He further says:

> "So is mortgaging of securities bought with the money earmarked for capital expenditure.".

There are many other irregularities which he has found out where money meant for the workers has been misused for purposes which were not at all meant to be served by those particular sums. I am just giving an illustration.

Therefore, coming to policy, it is leading to some bad results. For example, the Bhilai strike could have been avoided. It was a very simple thing. But the Hindustan Steels would say if the Labour Ministry intervened, 'We are the employing Ministry'. In the public sector, when some Ministries are employing Ministries, what is the relation between the Labour Ministry and these employing Ministries? This is a policy question which the Government of India have avoided. Each employing Ministry refuses the intervention of the Labour Ministry, and refuses to accept any principles or any tripartite decisions being imported into their relations with their workers. This is a funny idea, that just because Government is an employing Ministry, it refuses to abide by any laws or any conventions or any norms. This Bhilai strike could have been avoided. The closure of the textile mills could have been avoided. There are so many of these things. I do not want to detail everyone of the peculiar disputes from which we are suffering.

For example, right in Delhi, there is a very good Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, making good speeches on economics, though sometimes, muddled—I am sorry to say that, because I have worked with him on some committees, but he expresses some progressive views many a time. He just refuses to allow the employees who are about four hundred or so any right to have any procession even on a public street, let alone in the university. He saw them carrying torch processions, and he fined each of them five rupees. He said, 'You must not be a member of a union'. It was wonderful. The Vice-Chancellor, in addition to the troubles he has to face from students, has to face trouble from employees. Fortunately, there is not much of trouble from students here. But you have it in Lucknow and Banaras about which there was a question here this morning. Along with the students the trouble is also there from employees. As regards students, in some area, there may be indiscipline, but all the strikes by students are perfectly justified, when we look into those cases. May be they may not do certain things like breaking the door etc. That is a different matter. But students, after all, are students; they cannot behave like 60-year old leaders in the Government.

Shri Nanda: Now old is the hon. Member?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): He is also 60.

Shri S. A. Dange: Right under the Government of India here in Delhi, this has happened. They should have intervened. But they say that the University is a teaching institution and these employees cannot be considered workers. Therefore, no law applies to them. This is all wrong.

In hospitals, employees dealing with patients, including doctors, are given the right of trade unionism. Some of their disputes are even adjudged by the Supreme Court. But here is the Vice-Chancellor sitting right where the Supreme Court sits, being ignorant of the fact that the University employees should have the right of trade unionism. What can you do? The Labour Minister cannot directly intervene. He will even ask some people who ask questions, 'why do you intervene?'.

So are these things necessary? Some of these disputes could easily have been settled. There is the bank dispute, the Delhi dispute, the textile dispute. There is the question of tripartite meetings and discussions. All these show that the Labour Ministry has not got a grip over the situation. May be—perhaps—it itself does not want to have. I do not know. Or may be that the other Ministries will not agree. I do not want to pry into their quarrels or agreements. That is their business.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May I ask if the right to strike in the public sector is allowed in the U.S.S.R.?

Shri S. A. Dange: Yes, it is allowed.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): It is a fundamental right. They do not strike. That is a different thing.

An Hon. Member: If they do, they will be hanged.

Shri S. A. Dange: There is a difference between the right to strike and some persons going on strike. My amiable friend is worried that she never hears of strikes in the Soviet Union. But that does not mean that the right does not exist. That is a different thing. The right exists. But unfortunately, there are not the Labour Ministry and Finance Ministry there quarrelling over the short stature of the Russians and determining their calories. Therefore, there is no strike there. What can you do? There all the calories are universally agreed in terms of fixed norms, and wages are fixed. There in the name of no Five Year Plan does the workers' standard of living go down.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Whether it theoretically exists or not, will the right be allowed to be exercised?

Shri S. A. Dange: Therefore, in all these spheres, I would request the Labour Ministry to be particularly attentive. There is the sphere of iron and steel, there is sphere of coal, there is the sphere of plantations and so on. As regards coal, he has paid attention, but I think still the arbitration awards are not translated into practice fully. It takes a long time to get the award translated into practice. Even the D.A. question was resolved only recently and that dispute avoided.

Then there is the Report of the Wage Board for the textile industry. If this is not going to be accepted and translated quickly into practice, there is likely to be some unrest in that sphere.

Similarly, there is the question of the demands of the government employees. If the vicious principles of the Pay Commission are not set aside and the demands made by the employees, which are quite reasonable and which were put forth here—I need not go into details; there are other hon. friends who will do so if necessary—not accepted and translated into practice, then there is no other go for the Confederation and the new

Council of Action led by Shri Dalvi, with Shri Peter Alvares of the AIRF as Secretary, to go into action. It will be taken up for action, if the demands are not accepted.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): It will be.

Shri S. A. Dange: If they settle it, why should it be?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Does the hon. Member feel that they can settle it?

Shri S. A. Dange: If my hon. friend is hope-less, I cannot help it.

We are now on the eve of a new phase of development. The Government of India are thinking of a new labour policy in the Third Five Year Plan. They are consulting trade unions, and trade unions are expected to reply to them. What should be the real content of the labour policy in the Third Five Year Plan? Apart from the points which the hon. Minister has made, I would like to ask him to pay attention to some crucial points when formulating the labour policy in the Third Five Year Plan. The first thing is that no Plan policy will succeed unless there is a drastic revision upwards of wages and dearness allowances. The workers of this country are getting more and more irritated. It was a happy circumstance that the number of days lost in strike in the last year was less than that in the previous year. But this condition is not likely to continue. There is a strong pressure against the rising prices for a rise in wages and dearness allowance. Therefore, it must be a fundamental plank of the labour policy of the Third Five Year Plan, as also of the remaining year of this Plan, that wages will be revised upwards with dearness allowance linked with the cost of living index everywhere in all the organised industries and that the rise in prices shall be fully neutralised; otherwise, there is going to be more and more unrest. Then the Delhi tripartite formula in respect of organised industries must be accepted unequivocally and unconditionally in regard to minimum wages. Then control of prices and supplies of essentials at controlled prices must be assured. Then there has to be social security. I do not want to refer to all that in detail as my time is up. But the question of applying medical facilities to the families of workers is still there. That too should be resolved.

There should be compulsory recognition of trade unions and a ballot to determine their representative character in the industry. Lastly, there should be no governmental interference in the functioning of trade unions. Something of this was tried to be done at the Madras tripartite conference. Fortunately, it was dropped. I am thankful to the Ministry for dropping it. All the trade union organisations agree that there should not be the interference that was attempted by giving new powers to the Registrars, other officials and so on.

If these points are followed and greater attention is given to individual disputes with workers, not only in the States but at the Centre, specially in the strategic spheres of production where the Labour Ministry can profitably intervene, we shall have smoother production, the fall in real wages can be halted and greater incentive to production can be given. Mere talk of productivity will not help.

Therefore, our approach is that if the Delhi tripartite convention on a minimum is not restored, then the Delhi convention on rationalisation will not be observed. It will be opposed. Secondly, as regards the code of discipline, if the code does not give recognition to the employees, their unions—I am not speaking of mine or anybody's; I am speaking of trade union recognition—the unions will not assume any obligation under the code. The code is a mutual obli-

[Shri S. A. Dange]

gation between the employers and the employees, apart from the general principle of peaceful settlement of disputes, which is a different matter. The obligation of the unions follows from the obligation of the employers. It is a mutual obligation. This should be noted, and I hope the Labour Minister will call a comprehensive tripartite conference to discuss this whole question and once for all determine concrete principles and norms of practice over the whole industrial sphere so that better production and better real wage comes up for the benefit of the national economy as a whole.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Ministry on the excellent work that they have turned out during last year and on submitting the Report which is an innovation altogether. The Report is full of information; they have gone ahead of the times as compared to reports of the other Ministries. The Minister is energetic and sincere and he has tried to take the House into his confidence by placing before us in his introductory remarks what exactly is the situation. But, in spite of these things and in spite of the fact that strikes have not been so much last year and the lost man-days have been very few, we have got to voice the feeling of concern that is expressed by the employees all over the country. The employment potential that was expected to improve during the Second Five Year Plan has not materialised to the extent that was expected; and with increasing birth-rate and employment potential not reaching the target, the situation is taking a very serious turn with the increase in the price index of commodities.

We have been voicing in this House—all sections together—that the wages have got to be stabilised somewhere and if they are fixed according to cost structure, the wage structure should also conform to the fair wages that ought to be given to every worker. This has not taken place and the pay packet of the worker is very much thinner than it has ever been all these years.

13.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Fair Wage Tribunal said that the dearness allowance ought to compensate completely for the rise in the index of the cost of living. But that has not materialised in any case. In many instances, the dearness allowance has far outstripped the basic wage itself; and, in spite of it, the merger of the basic wage and the dearness allowance has not taken place everyhere....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The learned doctor might move a little forward. The reporters complain that he is not being heard quite clearly.

Dr. Melkote: I am speaking quite loud, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he may do.

Dr. Melkote: I was saying that the merger of the dearness allowance with the basic wage to compensate for the increase in cost of living per point has not taken place though this was long overdue.

Apart from this factor the other distressing factor is the attitude of the AITUC itself. We have had occasion last year to mention how they have been working in this country and how their loyalty is extra-territorial. The recent trends in the country have proved our contention and the elections in Kerala have decisively proved that the people are not behind them. In the face of this to say that the Code of Discipline is a code of the bourgeois and unless both of them agree to implement it, it would not be possible to accept or work it satisfactorily is not correct. Though

the contention is correct, by and large, the AITUC sees to it that the Code is not implemented. If, therefore, the Code has to be worked, it is by a sincere application of the code and its acceptance by all the parties concerned.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I think everything rests with your Minister.

Dr. Melkote: We have been making every attempt and it is for the Minister and the Labour Department to see to it. If possible, such of those parties that do not accept this should be removed from the national parties which are represented in these Labour Conferences. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the other parties to work. This is one aspect of the question.

But, at this juncture I have to mention the attitude of the public sector and the attitude of the private sector in the industrial relations with the workers. The private sector is getting jealous of the rapid progress that the public sector has been making and they want to have a hand in the basic industries. And the Estimates Committee has also accepted it though it has not been debated upon in this House—that equity shares should be thrown open to the public so that vested interests may purchase these shares and begin to control even the public sector. This is a matter which has to be deeply considered and pondered over by this House. But, what is demanded by the private sector is much more than this. They say that the private sector has been barred, by the innumerable taxes, from using the profits that flow from the industries to develop their own industries. On the other side, they are saying that they are prepared to participate in the equity shares and participate in the public managements.

There have been innumerable ways by which the private sector can take up consumer industries and plough back their profits. But they are having a jealous eye with regard to the public sector and they are casting aspersions. This is a very serious matter and the employees are much concerned with the propaganda that is going on all over the country. That is one aspect of the question. The other aspect is the attitude of the Government itself.

The Minister has tried to say that the tripartite labour conferences come to agreed decisions and though representatives of Government participate they are not binding on Government.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Government presides.

Dr. Melkote: It is not understood exactly what importance is given by Government to these decisions and what are the decisions that Government would accept. It was felt that the decisions of this conference would be binding on all the three parties, because the full complement of all the Ministries were present and were participating in the debate. While the employers in the private sector and the employees cannot go back on the decisions, if Government went back it is extremely difficult for the others to accept any modification. Then, it would tantamount to murdering the decisions of the Tribunal—the Labour Conference.

Then, what about the statement of the Finance Minister with regard to the Pay Commission? I hope the Labour Minister would induce the Finance Minister to make a statement which would quiet us and would give satisfaction to the different parties participating in the tripartite conference.

It would be pertinent to remark at this juncture that whilst we are able to fight out issues with the employers in the private sector to a large extent through the united strength of labour, the public sector, oftentimes does not seem to care even for the labour laws that have been passed. They try to defy the labour laws prevalent in the country either by ignoring them or by by-passing them altogether. This

[Dr. Melkote]

happens in every sector. There is, for instance, the Health department. There is a medical institution here. The union is registered for the past ten years; that is the only union that is existent there and it has a 90 or even hundred per cent. membership. It has been fighting for the past eight or ten years to get some of the awards of the Gadgil committee given out in 1948. After about ten years of continuous struggle, the Government is trying to suppress it altogether. The institution is a private institution for which the Government gives a cent per cent. grant. It is not like a labour union. The labour union is not recognised. It puts up a demand and says: 'these are the demands'. A strike notice is given. It has been declared as one of the essential services. Though it is more than two or three months, a reference of that case to an industrial tribunal does not take place. Why should this thing happen in the public sector? A person says he goes on strike; notice is also given to the Government to say that it would not harm the public interests. They have told the Government, particularly, that from the date on which they go on strike, if the new patients are admitted, they would not be responsible but till the last old patient gets discharged, they will see to it that he is completely attended to and discharged. What more care can a union take in this direction? Inspite of it, a reference is not made. There are innumerable nursing homes in Delhi. Here I should like to mention Dr. Sen's hospital where the workers are harassed. They have given a strike notice because a reference is not made to the industrial tribunal. Who is responsible? It is more than six months that the case was referred to and nothing takes place.

Similarly, there is the recent bank strike. We are extremely sorry that there should be such delays in coming to decisions. Whether the bankmen are right or wrong, it is a matter between the employer and the employee. The decision that was recently taken could have been taken much earlier. Government could have been firm in arriving at the correct decision and implementing them. What prevented them from taking a decision to refer this to a tribunal? Government should not always think that it can adjudicate. It is itself a party oftentimes. These public undertakings are parties by themselves and when the workers and the employers of the public undertakings do not see eye to eye, it should be referred to the industrial tribunal; that is the only solution and the sooner it is done, the better. It is that way the prestige of the public sector could be enhanced.

The appointment of the wage boards had already taken place in the textile, sugar and cement industries. We have gained a certain amount of experience. There has been a demand for a wage board for the plantation and jute industries. Why delay the appointment of these wage boards? The demand is from the employees. The pay structures is not sufficient today. With the experience that we have gained, if we set up these wage boards in the public sectors, it would enhance the prestige of the Government and would give satisfaction to everybody concerned. It is said with regard to the textile wage board that the amount that has been recommended would go up to about Rs. 17-18 crores. The textile industry is not in a position to pay all that. This is all, to my mind, sheer propaganda. At best, it may cost about Rs. 5-6 crores of money. Today, with the progress which has been made in the rationalisation and with production going up, this industry is capable of paying this amount. The decisions of these boards often take more than two years to get announced. So, whilst these boards ought to be set up, they should be small and compact bodies. Decisions should come out within a period of three to six months. If they

are implemented quickly, the unnecessary agony the employees are undergoing today can be avoided. I only hope that wage boards for the plantation and for the jute industries would be set up and that it would be a small compact body. They should be asked to submit their report at the earliest possible time, but certainly not later than six months.

Similarly, there is the case of the Defence Department. Many of these workers are working in the factories. There are some people like cooks and water carriers. There are workers in the Defence, Health and the Public Works Departments. There are the *malis* and *malans* and there are other workers in other departments too. It is now April. So far, the warm clothing that they should have received in the month of December has not been given to the. *Malis* and *malans* are not considered suitable persons to be given uniforms of this type as if their bodies do not bear the brunt of the cold. These are the small decisions which the Government should take with an understanding of the nature of the work that these people do and it would go a long way

It is easier for an employee to fight against the private sector. But it has become extra-ordinarily difficult for the worker to fight these issues with the Government itself. I feel that the Government should attend to these aspects and give satisfaction to the workers.

The scheme of the ESI—Employees State Insurance—is making good headway and the report of the auditors is an excellent one. In certain industries where it has not been fully implemented, the rate of collection is ½ per cent. whereas in some cases it is about 1½ per cent. Unless the rate is raised considerably, the quantum of money that is necessary to implement the different aspects of the programme, construction and capital expenditure, would not be sufficient. I hope that more coverage could take place in the years to come.

There is the co-operative sector and the Prime Minister is very anxious that we should enlarge it. If it has not succeeded, it is because the implementing authorities do not give sufficient scope for the workers and make them feel enthused. It is one of the important sectors in socialist economy. Since my time is very short, without making further reference to it, I would say that everything to help the workers to set up co-operative societies of every type should be done. It is not merely the grains and the agricultural sector. These co-operative societies would benefit the employees in every sector of industry and they should be set up.

Workers' education is another point of great importance. A number of people are trained and some of them are absolutely raw people who have received training. They have had no training in the industry at all. These people are trained at different centres. Instead of that, if every industry is asked to set up a training and education centre, such of those workers who are trained there, should try to re-educate the other workers in the field. This would go a long way. Even otherwise, those workers who had already worked in the industries, who are actually employed in the different industries—only those people should be absorbed by the Government for employment and sent to the different centres for training the other employees. Maybe, sometimes the educational standard may not be very high. Even so, the worker can deliver us the goods much better than a raw man who understands only the theory and he cannot help the workers very much.

Sir, I would like to say one or two points more, but my time is up. Usually I have not taken much time. I am not taking any more time.

Thank you.

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्रगढ़) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस साल की जो मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर ऐंड एम्प्लायमेंट की सालाना

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

रिपोर्ट है, उस को देखने से पता चलता है कि सन् १९५९–६० में देश की लेबर सिचुएशन पिछले साल से काफी अच्छी थी । रिपोर्ट के पेज १२ पर कहा गया है :

"The labour situation in the country was on the whole satisfactory during 1959 and showed marked improvement when compared to the previous year.

The number of man-days lost due to strikes and lock-outs from January to December 1959 was 56 lakhs against 78 lakhs for the same period in 1958."

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहां तक इस बात का ताल्लुक है, यह ठीक है लेकिन हमें यह भी देखना है कि जहां तक मजदूरों की जेनरल हालत का सवाल है उस में कितना सुधार हुआ, उन का स्टेन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग कितना ऊंचा हुआ, और आमदनी और धन में जो अन्तर था उसे को कितना कम किया गया है । इस सवाल को जब हम सामने रखते हैं तो इस चीज को देखते हुए तीन चीजें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि उन पर विचार होगा । सब से पहले मैं इम्प्लिमेंटेशन के सवाल को लेता हूं क्योंकि मैं इस को बहुत अहम समझता हूं । मेरा यह ख्याल है कि जो हमारी मौजूदा लेबर पालिसी है, जो ऐक्ट्स हैं, जो अवार्डस हैं, अगर वे पूरी तरह इम्प्लिमेंट किये जायें तो मजदूरों की हालत बहुत अच्छी हो सकती है । इस लिये आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ा सवाल इम्प्लिमेंटेशन का है । सब से पहले मैं लेबर पालिसी को लेता हूं । आज हमें यह देखना है कि जो हमारी लेबर पालिसी थी वह क्या थी और वह किस हद तक पूरी हुई है । सन् १९४७ में हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होने के बाद एक कांफरेंस बुलाई गई । उस कांफरेंस में मजदूरों के, बिजिनेसमेन के और सरकार के नुमाइन्दे शामिल हुए । इस कांफरेंस का मकसद यह था कि मजदूरों के लिये एक पालिसी तय की जाये और मजदूरों की हालत को सुधारने के लिये एक प्रोग्राम बनाया जाये। इस कांफरेंस में एक रेजोल्यूशन यूनैनिमसली पास किया गया जिस का नाम था "इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रूस रेजोल्यूशन" । उस के बाद जो फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन बनाई गई, उस में भी यही पालिसी तय की गई है और यह फैसला किया गया कि मजदूरों की जो वेजेज हैं उन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाय, उन के स्टैन्डर्ड आफ लिविंग को ऊंचा करने की कोशिश की जाये । उस वक्त यह भी तय हुआ था कि इस पालिसी को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिये, अवार्डस वगैरह को पूरा करने के लिये अगर किसी कारखाने का कंट्रोल गवर्नमेंट को अपने हाथ में लेना पड़े तो उस को भी लिया जाये और इस मकसद के लिये कानून में भी तब्दीली की जाये । आज मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जिन कारखानों के अन्दर बदइन्तजामियां हुईं, जहां मजदूरों के झगड़े हुए, अवार्डस को इम्प्लिमेंट करने का जहां सवाल आया, उन में से कितने कारखानों का इन्तजाम सरकार ने अपने हाथ में लिया है । आज हमारे सामने सब से बड़ी बहमियत का सवाल यह है । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो अवार्डस दिये जाते हैं अगर उन पर पूरा अमल हो और कारखानों के मालकों की तरफ से नेकनियती से उन को पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाय तो हमारे काफी से ज्यादा लेबर मसले हल हो सकते हैं ।

सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, उस में जो लेबर पालिसी थी वह भी तकरीबन वही थी जो फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन में थी । उस में भी सब से पहला सवाल यही उठा कि जो हमारा प्रोग्राम था उस को सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन पीरियड में कैसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये । जो दो चार नई बातें थीं, उन में से सब से अहम बात यह थी कि मजदूरों को कारखानों के इन्तजाम में कुछ हिस्सा दिया जाये । इस मकसद में, इस सिलसिले में अब

तक कितनी कामयाबी हुई है इस के लिये इस रिपोर्ट में जो हवाला दिया गया है उस का जिक्र कर देना काफी है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ५० कारखानों के मालिकों ने यह इकरार किया था, खुद यह आफर पेश किया था कि हम इस पालिसी को अपने कारखानों में इम्प्लिमेंट करेंगे और मजदूरों को कारखानों के इन्तजाम में हिस्सा देंगे। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी जिक्र किया गया है कि इन ५० में से सिर्फ २३ के मालिकों ने इस वादे को पूरा किया है। मैं यह बात इस लिये कह रहा हूं कि आज जगह जगह यह सवाल उठाया जाता है कि मजदूरों में इन्डिसिप्लिन बढ़ता है। जो झगड़े होते हैं उन में सब से ज्यादा कुसूरवार कौन है? मेरा यह पक्का विश्वास है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक ऐसा इम्पार्शल ट्राइब्यूनल मुकर्रर किया जाय जो मजदूरों और मालिकों के झगड़ों की तहकीकात करे, तो वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेगी कि झगड़ों का सब से वाहिद कारण यह है कि जो फैसले होते हैं मालिक उन को पूरा नहीं करते। इस के लिये मैं ने यह एक मिसाल पेश की है। और भी बहुत सी मिसालें पेश की जा सकती हैं।

हम ने यह भी तय किया था कि कंट्रेक्ट लेबर को धीरे धीरे खत्म किया जायेगा। लेकिन अगर उस को देखा जाये तो वह बदस्तूर उसी तरीके से कायम है। हमें इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना है। आज हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे कारखाने मौजूद हैं, खास तौर पर जब मौजूदा नया कानून बनाया जा रहा है तब मालिकों ने दूसरे तरीके से मजदूरों को कम तन्ख्वाह देने के लिये कंट्रेक्ट लेबर को ज्यादा एम्प्लाय करना शुरू कर दिया है। जहां तक स्टोन एंडस्ट्री का सवाल है, सीमेंट इंडस्ट्री का सवाल है, उन में तो यह बहुत ज्यादा देखा जाता है। मेरे हल्के में एक सीमेंट का कारखाना है, अगर उस के फैक्ट्स ऐंड फिगर्स इकट्ठे किये जाये तो आप को यह जान कर हैरानी होगी कि जितना काम कंट्रेक्ट वर्कर्स के जरिये से लिया जाता है, ठेकेदारों के जरिये लिया जाता है, उतना रेगुलर वर्कर्स के जरिये नहीं लिया जाता। हमें इस तरफ भी पूरा ध्यान देना है ताकि कंट्रेक्ट लेबर का अबालिश किया जा सके।

तीसरी बात जो इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिये हाउसेज वगैरह बनाये जाने थे उस के मुताल्लिक भी बतलाना चाहता हूं। आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि इस के अन्दर भी यह प्रोग्राम इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हुआ। आप किसी भी लिहाज से किसी चीज को ले लें, सब से बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने इम्पलीमेंटेशन का आता है। फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लैन में लेबर हाउसिंग स्कीम्स के लिये जो प्राविजन किया गया था वह ४८.३७३ करोड़ का था। उस में जो खर्च हुआ है उस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं इस सिलसिले में कितना कम काम हुआ है। कुल रकम में से सिर्फ ३४.७४८ करोड़ रु० खर्च हुआ। इसी तरीके से सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन के अन्दर भी जो रुपया ददिया गया थो वह बहुत कम खर्च हुआ। सेकेन्ड फाइव इयर प्लैन में १२० करोड़ रु० इस काम के लिये दिया गया था। उस में से सिर्फ ६४ करोड़ रु० के करीब खर्च हुआ। इस से ज्यादा हैरानी की बात और क्या हो सकती है कि जब हमारी सरकार हाउसिंग प्राजेक्ट्स के लिये मदद या ग्रान्ट देती है, सब्सिडी देती है, तो भी वे उस को यूटिलाइज करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वह मजदूरों का कितना ज्यादा फायदा चाहते हैं। इस से ज्यादा दुःख की बात क्या हो सकती है?

जहां तक अवार्डस का सवाल है, उस के बारे में जो यह सालाना रिपोर्ट है उस के पेज ४७ पर काफी जिक्र किया गया है कि अवार्डस को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के बारे में जो शिकायतें आती थी उन को दूर करने के

[श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त]

लिये एक प्रोग्राम बनाया गया । और एक कमेटी बनाई गई, जिस का जिक्र इस रिपोर्ट में किया गया है । इस में कहा गया है :

"The number of complaints received and settled both in regard to the Codes and non-implementation of labour laws, awards etc., is no doubt important. But what is more significant is that as soon as an awareness is created amongst employers and workers that there is an agency to judge their action, to investigate into complaints against them and if found guilty, to bring them before the bar of public opinion, there is bound to be improvement in industrial relations in the country."

इसी उसूल को देखते हुए जो प्रोग्राम बनाया गया उस से गवर्नमेंट ने यह पूरी कोशिश की कि यह झगड़े कम हों । इस किस्म का हाउस में एक सवाल भी आया था और उसका जवाब देते हुए माननीय मंत्री ने खुद यह कहा था कि

14 hrs.

यह जो सेन्ट्रल इक्वेलुएशन एन्ड इम्प्लीमेंटेशन डिवीजन मुकर्रर किया गया था उसके पास पिछले साल टोटल नम्बर आफ केसेज जो कि रिसीव हुए थे वे ५६५ थे । उस के पास ५६५ केसेज आये थे । उन में से काफी से ज्यादा बाकी हैं जिन का कि अभी इनवेस्टिगेशन हो रहा है । इस में यह जो कदम उठाया गया है और झगड़ों को खत्म करने का तरीका निकाला गया है यह बहुत अच्छा है और मैं इस कदम की सराहना करता हूं लेकिन हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि हम इसमें भी अभी पूरी तरह कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं ।

जहां तक स्टेट्स का ताल्लुक है हालांकि हमारा यह प्रोग्राम था और हमारी यह पालिसी थी कि स्टेट्स में भी इस किस्म के डिवीजन मुकर्रर किये जायेंगे क्योंकि बाज झगड़े ऐसे होते हैं जो कि स्टेट्स से ताल्लुक रखते हैं । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री से अपील करूंगा कि जिन स्टेट्स में इस किस्म के डिवीजन मुकर्रर नहीं किये गये हैं, वहां जरूर मुकर्रर किये जायें । हर एक स्टेट में इस किस्म के डिवीजन मुकर्रर किये जाने चाहियें ताकि यह झगड़े कम हों और शिकायतों का जल्दी फैसला हो क्योंकि उसका असर काम पर पड़ता है देश के प्रोडेक्शन पर पड़ता है ।

आखिर में जो हमारी शिकायतें आती हैं । ट्रिब्यूनल मुकर्रर किये जाते हैं और उन की जो अपीलें होती हैं उनके बारे में भी थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं । जब से हम ने लेबर एपेलेट ट्रिब्यूनल एबालिश किया है आप खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हाई कोर्टस और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मजदूरों के मुकदमें कितने ज्यादा हो गये हैं । इन के अन्दर भी अगर आप यह मालूम करने की कोशिश करें कि हाई कोर्टस के अन्दर यह अपीलें कौन करते हैं मजदूर करते हैं कि मिल मालिक करते हैं तो आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि एवार्ड से सम्बन्धित हाई कोर्टस व सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो अपीलें होती हैं वे ज्यादातर एम्पलायर्स की तरफ से होती हैं । इस से भी आप मजदूरों की नेकनीयती का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं । यह एक बड़ा अहम मामला है और उस की तरफ ध्यान देने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ नेकनीयती ही है या बेबसी भी है ?

श्री राम कृष्णगुप्त : जी हां कुछ बेबसी भी है । पिछले साल जो फोर्टीन्थ ला कमिशन की रिपोर्ट निकली थी उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था और यह कहा गया था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्दर जो अपीलें आती हैं उन में ज्यादातर ऐसी

है जो कि लेबर मैटरज़ से ताल्लुक रखती है और इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है :—

"As will appear from the table at the end of the chapter, the number of applications for special leave in labour matters has been progressively on the increase."

इसके बारे में मैं सिर्फ एक ही तजवीज हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह ठीक है कि इस के अन्दर काफी बेबसी भी है लेकिन मेरी यह अपील है कि हाईकोर्ट्स में और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक स्पेशल लेबर बेंचें मुकर्रर की जाय। ऐसा जब मैं कहता हूं तो मेरी मंशा किसी जज या जुडिशिएरी को क्रिटिसाइज करने की नहीं है लेकिन यह तजुर्बे की बात है कि उन को लेबर लाज का बहुत कम तजुर्बा होता है और इसके कारण उन केसेज के डिस्पोजल में काफी टाइम लग जाता है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर हाईकोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अन्दर इस किस्म की स्पेशल लेबर बेंचेज मुकर्रर की जायेंगी तो फैसले जल्दी होने लग जायेंगे और ठीक भी तय होंगे। इसलिये मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री इस बात पर पूरा विचार करेंगे और मेरी इस तजवीज को मंजूर करेंगे

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य खतरनाक चीजें कहने लग गये हैं। ऐसी चीजें न कहिये जो कि एतराज के काबिल हों।

श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त : जी ऐसी तो इसमें कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे जी दो प्लांस् थे फर्स्ट फाइव इयर प्लान और सेकेंड फाइव इयर प्लान और उनमें जो हमारी लेबर पालिसी थी वह पूरी तरह एम्प्लीमेंट होनी चाहिये क्योंकि उस के अमल में आने से ही थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान कामयाब हो सकता है। कोई भी प्लान हो उस की कामयाबी के लिये खास कर डेमोक्रेटिक सैट अप के अन्दर सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि मजदूरों के अन्दर एक इंसपिरेशन और जोश पैदा हो और वह तब तक पैदा नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि जो हमारी पिछली पालिसी है, पुरानी पालिसी और प्रोग्राम है वह पूरी तरह से अमल में नहीं लाया जाय और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हमारा जो प्रोग्राम है, पालिसी है उसको एम्प्लोमेंट करने की पूरी कोशिश की जायेगी। ऐसा होने से ही हमारा थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान कामयाब होगा। मुझे आशा है कि इसका पूरा खयाल रक्खा जायेगा क्योंकि देश के हर एक प्लान की कामयाबी के लिये मजदूरों के सहयोग की और कोआपरेशन की सब से ज्यादा जरूरत है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अगर इस बात का सही तौर पर हम अहसास कर लें और उनके खलूस को प्लान की कामयाबी के लिये काम में लाने में कामयाब हो सकें, तो हर एक प्लान कामयाब हो सकता है।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Sir, after the report of the second Pay Commission was out, I have been thinking whether the hon. Minister has changed his attitude and approach to the basic policy of wage. But after his opening speech today, I understand that he still maintains it. Anyhow, he could not speak in regard to the Pay Commission due to the better influence of his colleague, holding the Finance portfolio.

This is shocking not only to the trade-unionists, but to the working class at large. This is not due to the fact that the workers have not received any benefit from this Pay Commission, but because of the way in which a responsible Commission appointed by the Government of India wanted to try to demolish the whole edifice of the wage structure that was being built up for the last 10 years on the basis of several scientific principles, even accepted by the highest judiciary like the Supreme Court.

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In the wage evolution, we find that the payment of fair wage to labour was one of the cardinal recommendations of the Industrial Truce Resolution which was accepted by the Government in the r statement on Industrial Policy of 1948. Thereafter, the Fair Wage Committee also submitted their recommendat.ons and after that, the Constitution also guaranteed a living wage and condit.ons of work ensuring a decent standard of life. Thereafter, the first Pay Commission enunciated the principle of wage: They said:

> "As a matter of social policy, the lowest rate of remunerat.on should not be lower than a living wage and that the highest salary should also as a matter of social policy be kept down as far as possible, consistent with essential requirements of recruitment and efficiency."

This princ'ple was the guiding factor for determining wages in various industrial establishments for the last ten years.

The XV Tripartite Labour Conference held in July, 1957, having reviewed the econom c development in the country and increase in productivity and national income during the first Plan period, agreed to revise the wage-freeze policy and fixed the norms for need-based minimum wages that should be accepted as a guide for all wage-fixing act vities, whether it be wage committees, tribunals, adjudicators, etc. This, though it fell short of the principle of living wage, was accepted by all as a step forward towards the policies enunciated by the First Pay Comm'ssion. The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission have nullified all the aforesaid principles of living wage, including that of the national policy of a need-based m'nimum wage, and discarded its relation to productivity, national income, social and ethical considerations or State as a model employer. The Commission have based their recommendations mainly on the outmoded and irrational principles of Islington Commission, and that too in a twisted way. The demand of the need-based minimum wage of Rs. 125 on the basis of norms fixed by the 15th Indian Labour Conference has been d scarded by the Commission by reducing the daily caloric requirements on the analogy that an average Japanese male can manage with 2,200 calories, instead of 3,000 calories as recommended by Dr. Aykroid, and by calculating the cost of two pr.ncipal meals a day at 56 nP. only, which is a fictitious amount.

Naturally, it will have a bad repercussion on the private sector in two ways. Firstly, there is likelihood of the retrogress.on from the present wage structure, that is to say, the tendency of staggering back the wage will be seen. Secondly, the tendency will grow to treat the decisions of such tripartite conferences in a lighthearted manner. That has been already hinted at by Shri Tata the other day. He has been glad to see that the Government have realised their m stake regarding the principle of progressive increase of wage and has expressed his appreciation for the loss of binding force of the decisions of such tripartite conferences.

Now I would like to ask some questions to the hon. M nister for straight replies. What will be the fate of the decisions of the labour conferences, if those decisions are not binding on any party? Secondly, what will now be your need-based wage? Thirdly, what will be the fate of Dr. Aykroid's calory formula? What is the basis of correct price structure of commodities? If the Government now wants to go back on their promises their action will amount to betrayal to the working classes.

Secondly, regarding wage differentials, so far as I understand it, in a soc alistic pattern of society the attempt will be always to narrow

down the differences between the highest drawn and the lowest drawn salaries. Even in countries which do not profess socialism or socialistic pattern the difference is much less. In England the difference is only 15 times, in U.S.A. 5 times, in Canada 6 times, Australia 13·6 times, in Japan 4·7 times whereas in India it is as much as 50 times. This is not the climate of a country which is on the way to socialism. Of course, the word "socialism" has been so much vulgarised by interpreting it according to one's own advantage that nobody now attaches any importance to it. Only the other day in a meeting the Prime Minister stated that we are on the way to socialism. Shri Birla, who was also present, went further to say that socialism has already been achieved and that they are the trustees of the workers. That shows the importance they attach to the word "socialism".

Then, coming to dearness allowance, it is very difficult to say what is dearness allowance and at what point it is normal and when dearness begins. During the last 12 years there has been a continuous upward rising of the prices of commodities.

Though the Government have tried to fix up the year line to call it the basic year, still it has been ineffective due to continued upward tendency of prices. So, the principle of dearness allowance, which should have been made flexible has been almost on freezing point, specially in the case of the lowest category of workers. I would like the hon. Minister to consider this point.

Thirdly, I want to refer to the policy regarding settlement of disputes. You advocate bipartite discussion and settlement. But the first pre-condition of bipartite discussion is the recognition of the proper union. There is no mandatory provision for recognition of unions and the Naini Tal decision is only a good wish. Then again, when recognition is given, in most cases it is the stooge union of the authorities, which has no representative character. This is the position in both the private and public sectors. In Calcutta dock the strongest union is not recognized and, naturally, all sorts of troubles are cropping up in this public utility service. For the last three years this issue is hanging fire. I will give another example *e.g.*, the case of Hindustan Machine Tools. I should say that their recognition has been taken away illegally. Both the unions which I mention want plebiscite or are aggreeable to any sort of physical verification as to the support of the workers to the union by means of secret ballot. But Government do not accept it.

In the beginning of all industrial disputes it is necessary that the bipartite machinery should move. But it does not move and the incidents like those of Bhilai occur. It is strange that the simple and legitimate demands of the Bhilai workers remained unheard for more than a year, because no bipartite or tripartite machinery has moved. In Bhilai the main demands were very simple. They were: firstly, provision of safety measures as 160 workers have been injured since 1957 for want of safety measures; secondly, demand for wage increase from Rs. 41·88 nP to Rs. 48 per month; and thirdly, gradual absorption of the workers of the construction side. After the workers were compelled to take violent action, they were blamed.

Another method of settlement is arbitration. Workers nowadays prefer voluntary arbitration to tribunals as they want to avoid delay and useless expenses. If the Government support this principle, why did they not send the dispute of the State Bank employees to arbitration, which was one of their main demands. Secondly, when the disputes go to the Tribunal and their awards go against the employer, the disputes are invariably dragged on to the Supreme Court. If the award is in favour of the employers, very few unions have got the fin-

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ancial capacity to go in appeal to the Supreme Court by paying Rs. 2,500 as security and other court expenses. Neither has any arrangement been made to exempt the unions from the payment of the security deposit if they want to go on appeal to the Supreme Court, nor the provision for supplying lawyers to unions free of cost has been made.

Now even the tribunal's or court's decisions or awards are not implemented. This is another headache. The agreements and awards are very rarely implemented by the employers. That has been admitted in the opening speech of the hon. Labour Minister also. Even the Evaluation Committees have not been able to improve this matter. So, Government should evolve a definite and storing measure for implementation of all bipartite and tripartite agreements and awards.

Coming to the Industrial Disputes Act, I would like to point out three apparent defects. Firstly, regarding the definition of the term "industrial dispute", following the decision of the Supreme Court, nowadays many disputes are being rejected as individual disputes because the dispute is not taken by any union, though of course the character of the dispute is industrial. In any country where the majority of the workers are still unorganised and when the workers of the small establishments cannot form unions for fear of victimisation, this sort of interpretation of "industrial dispute" would hit the workers hardly.

Secondly, the provision of section 33A has been almost ineffective. What happens when the big industries are involved in omnibus tribunals? It takes about two years for disposal and during this period the empolyers file thousands of applications under section 33, asking for permission from the Tribunal to dismiss their employees on different pleas. These applications are never taken up by the tribunal during the pendency of the main dispute. Workers are not entitled to file applications under section 33A as applications under section 33 are pending. After the award is given, the tribunal is ousted of jurisdiction to adjudicate upon these applications and so these applications are sent back to the employers, who then dismiss the workers concerned *en masse*. Even then no application can be filed under section 33A, as the main dispute is over. This is another lacuna in the Industrial Disputes Act.

Thirdly, during the pendency of a tribunal the employers suspend their workers pending enquiry without filing applications under section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act.

They keep the suspension pending for one year or even more till the Tribunal is over. After the Tribunal is over they hold a mock enquiry, which is a mock enquiry of course, and dismiss the workers thus restraining them from filing applications under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act. This is another lacuna in the Industrial Disputes Act which should be remedied.

Next regarding the Code of Discipline—this has already been mentioned by the previous speaker, Shri Dange—I may say that specially in the case of small employers where there is no union the Code of Discipline has become a farce. The State Governments do not very much bother about it and they consider it as a good maxim to be used for ceremonial purposes. The State Governments should be asked to see that the Code of Discipline is observed. They should be asked to take up cases of violation *suo motu*, that is, even if there is no reference either by the employer or by the workers.

Workers' participation in management, I know, is still in an experimental stage. It was introduced in some of the units of the public sector and the experiment was working quite satisfactorily in some of the units, like the Hindustan Machine

Tools. But it was all on a sudden sabotaged by the management. A spurious union propped up and demanded their representative character. But the management without going in for verification stopped the convening of the meeting of the joint council. The union asked the Government to verify the representative character which has not been done though more than two years are going to pass. Why did you stop the functioning of the council till the verification was over? Not only that, after this two of the executive committee members of the union and the secretary have been dismissed. Is it the reward for effective participation or the ideal example of the observance of the Code of Discipline set up for emulation by the private sector?

Absorption of construction workers is a grave problem now. The workers of the construction side of the steel and other projects who become skilled and semi-skilled during the period of their work should be centralised in a pool instead of throwing them into unemployment and should be redistributed to different projects for better utilisation of the skilled personnel.

Though the private sector is asking the Government to halt the expansion of the public sector, still I submit that more employment potential should be created in the public sector as employment in the public sector of our country is still very low even in comparison with the capitalist countries. According to the study undertaken by the National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, employment in our public sector works out to 4 per cent. of the total working population of India whereas the corresponding percentage was 24·3 in U.K. and 12 in U.S.A. in 1950. Moreover, in the public sector the increase in employment is only 44·7 per cent. of the Plan target in the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan. It is absolutely necessary to reach the target for the partial solution of the unemployment problem which is very acute at present in our country.

No amount of disciplinary schemes will be able to check the growth of indiscipline and other vices in the younger generation of our country if we fail to give them employment and work and create zest and interest in their life for diverting their energy in the direction of some works of national development.

Lastly, I shall submit something regarding the Dock Labour Board. The Calcutta Dock Workers' Regulation of Employment Scheme, which has already been mentioned by Shri Dange, was formulated in order to regulate the work of the dock labourers of Calcutta which is in operation since 1956. Many complaints were made to the Labour Ministry regarding the working of the Dock Labour Board. These were mentioned even during the discussion on the last Budget, but the hon. Deputy Minister, who has got a wonderful mental equilibrium of having satisfaction even in the most unsatisfactory circumstances, said in his ever-complacent attitude that everything was all right in Calcutta Dock Labour Board. But he set up a one-man enquiry in 1959 which falsified his satisfaction. The committee submitted its report in October, 1959, where it was very painful to find that everything is rotten in the imaginary peaceful domain of the hon. Deputy Labour Minister. The report reveals a horrible state of affairs, the salient points of which are as follows.

Firstly, with regard to re-imbursement, under the scheme the stevedores have got to pay levy to the Board's fund but the Board has paid back this money to the stevedores in spite of any such provision in the scheme in the name of re-imbursement. Secondly, the Board took the statutory obligation of the stevedores on their own shoulders by paying the claims on account of workmen's compensation on behalf of the stevedores. Thirdly, the Board took the responsibility of paying *ad interim* increase in dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 from July, 1957 though this being a part of wages should have been paid by the steve-

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dores. The Mehta Committee has recommended the realisation of Rs. 55 lakhs from the stevedores which has been paid by the Board on behalf of the stevedores on above accounts. What steps have been taken to realise it? Provident fund money which is a trust money has also been spent by the Board. The Mehta Committee has called it a crime and I want to know what steps have been taken to prosecute the persons concerned. Lastly, regarding the removal of slips the Mehta Committee has said that the pasting of new slips have increased wage disputes instead of reducing them and they have recommended to scrap it. But it is still being illegally insisted upon by the Board and on the refusal of the workers, quite rightly, to paste these slips, they are refused attendance. I want to know why it has not been discontinued.

In conclusion, I would like to submit one thing for the consideration of the hon. Labour Minister. This is about the role of the Government in the trade union sphere. It has often been said by the Government that their position is of neutrality, but does the Government follow it sincerely? The hon. Deputy Minister is often found to criticise the leftist parties and their trade union organisations virulently from the I.N.T.U.C. platform. What is this sort of neutrality? Naturally, the employers are bound to take a clue from this and favour the I.N.T.U.C. in order to please him. So I would request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestion that those who hold the portfolio of labour, specially our hon. Deputy Labour Minister, should be restrained from uttering these rubbish things from the I.N.T.U.C. platform. If he is so much fond of his organisation, it is better for him to go out of the Ministry and join the platform of the worker instead of playing the role of Dr. Jakyll and Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Labour and Employment subject to their being otherwise admissible.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board for the information of members.

Failure to ratify the unanimous recommendation to the Fifteenth Labour Conference regarding minimum wage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1." (1475)

Failure to check the growing unemployment in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1." (1476)

Delay in giving effect to the recommendations of 'Actuarial Committee' regarding upward revision of compensation under the Workmen's compensation Act.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (690)

Low wages obtaining for workers in the iron ore mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (691)

Need for undertaking legislation for National Apprentice Training Scheme.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (692)

Delay in the disposal of complaints made to Central Implementation and Evaluation Division

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (693)

Need for extension of 'Code of Discipline' to Public Sector Industries

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (780)

Failure to protect the real earnings of industrial workers

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1008)

Implementation of scheme of participation of Labour in Management in all the units in public sector.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1464)

Need for adoption of Code of Discipline in public sector

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1465)

Growth of parallel Trade Unions in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1466)

Functioning of the Employment Exchanges

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1467)

Failure to raise the contribution of Provident Fund from 6¼ per cent. to 8-1/3 per cent.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1468)

Recommendations of the Textile Wage Board

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1469)

Recommendations of the Cement Wage Board

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1470)

Working of the E.S.I Scheme

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1471)

Need for appointment of Wage Boards for metal engineering, chemical, jute and leather industries

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1472)

Delay in the submission of the Report of Sugar Wage Board

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1473)

Need to bring forward legislation regarding compulsory recognition of Trade Unions

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1474)

Failure to enact legislation for fixing hours of work of the Road Transport Workers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1507)

Failure to enforce decisions of the XVII Indian Labour Conference regarding Arbitration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1508)

Progress of Teacher Administrators' training in Calcutta

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1509)

Need for posting Teacher Administrators trained in Bombay to the various States.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1510)

Failure to devise machinery for settling labour disputes expeditiously

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1511)

Need to review the working of the Code of Discipline

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1543)

Need to review the working of schemes of workers' participation in Management

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1544)

Working of Employment Exchanges

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1545)

Need for more safety measures for workers in Coal Mines

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1546)

Principle and norms of wage fixation adopted at the 15th Labour Conference

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1547)

Need for legislation to enforce compulsory recognition of trade unions

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1548)

Need to provide free and compulsory education to children of industrial workers upto Higher Secondary Stage

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1549)

Need to remove disparities in pay structure and service conditions of industrial workers in Private and Public Sectors

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1550)

Need for effective measures to recover employers' contributions to Provident Fund Schemes

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1551)

Need for effective measures to ensure regular contribution by employers to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1552)

Measures for expeditious implementation of the scheme for hospitalisation under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1553)

Need for steps to implement policies laid down in the 15th, 16th and 17th Labour Conference

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1554)

Delay in payment of compensation to workers due to illness or injury by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1555)

Failure to observe provisions of the Minimum Wages Act by factory owners in Industrial Estate, Okhla

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1556)

Attitude of the officers of Employees' State Insurance Corporation towards workes

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1557)

Delay in providing more beds for workers under Employees' State Insurance Scheme at T. B. Sanatorium, Perundurai

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1558)

Need for increase in the number of beds in Headquarters' Hospital, Coimbatore, under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1559)

Need to extend benefits of Employees' State Insurance Scheme to families of workers

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1560).

Delay in setting up of a Wage Board for the Plantation Industry

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1561)

Delay in appointment of a Wage Board for the Jute Industry

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1562)

Need to ensure the early implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for the Textile Industry

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1563)

Failure to grant 15 days' leave to the workers of the Industrial Estate, Okhla

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1564)

Need for payment of leave wages for 15 days' to workers of Industrial Estate, Okhla

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1565)

Need to review the working of the Code of Discipline

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1604)

Working of employment exchanges

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1605)

Need for more safety measures for workers in silica and iron ore mines

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1606)

Failure to provide compulsory and free education to children of industrial workers

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1607)

Failure to take proper steps to recover employers contribution to provident fund

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1608)

Need to extend benefits of Employees' State Insurance Scheme to work-provident fund

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1609)

Need to ensure the early implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for the Textile Industry

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1610)

Failure to settle bonus dispute in the Banking Industry

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1622)

Failure to enforce code of discipline on the Bankers

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1623)

Failure to implement the decisions of the 16th Indian Labour Conference in the Banking Industry

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1624)

Failure to settle the Bank Disputes as per agreement of the 17th Indian Labour Conference

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1625)

Failure to take effective measures to enforce provisions of the awards in Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1626)

Failure to take action against the management of National and Grindlays Banks for violation of the provision of the award

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1627).

Failure to implement 'need based theory' accepted in the 15th Indian Labour Conference for wage fixation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1628)

Government's refusal to accept agreements of Indian Labour Conferences.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1629)

Need for improvement in Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1630)

Failure to provide hospital facilities under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1631)

Need to provide a separate hospital in West Bengal under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1632)

Failure to recover employers contribution regularly under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1633)

Failure to ensure expeditious settlement of industrial disputes

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1646)

Failure to enforce bi-partite agreements in labour disputes

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1647)

Need to persuade employers to provide housing facilities for workers

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1648)

Need for taking steps to prevent litigation in industrial disputes

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1649)

Provision for payment of adequate compensation to labour for disability due to accidents

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1650)

Need for effective machinery for expeditious settlement of labour dispute

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1651)

Need for proper functioning of the Employment Exchange at Rourkela

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1652)

Failure to recognise the Dock Mazdoor Union

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.' (1751)

Failure to mark attendance of Dock workers in Calcutta Port.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1752)

Failure to implement the recommendations of the Mehta Committee of Inquiry

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1753)

Failure to give every labourer the right to take his industrial dispute to the Labour Court

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1754)

Failure to give adequate bonus to workers in sugar industry

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1755)

Failure to bring forward legislation regarding conditions of service of transport workers

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1756)

Increase in the number of accidents in mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Chief Inspector of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100." (781)

Delay in implementing the decisions of the Safety in Mines Conference

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Chief Inspector of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100." (782)

Delay in the conduct of survey of the incidence of pneumoconisis in coal mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Chief Inspector of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100." (783)

Delay in the promulgation of Metaliferous Mines Regulations under Mines Act, 1952

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Chief Inspector of Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100." (988)

Slow progress in the construction of quarters for the coal miners

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (694)

Delay in enhancing the rate of contribution to Provident Fund Schemes from 6¼ to 8-1/3 per cent

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the

Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (695)

Need to raise the employers' contribution to the provident fund under the Employees State Insurance Corporation Act to the statutory maximum limit

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (696)

Failure to provide alternate employment to the workers of iron ore mines, Naomundi rendered unemployed as a result of mechanisation of the mines

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (697)

Need to constitute a Special Reserve Fund for the benefit of retiring workers, where the employers have failed to remit the contribution Under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (698)

Failure to reduce unemployment in the country

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1572)

Need for laying more emphasis on vocational training

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1573)

Failure to implement the Housing Schemes for coal mine workers

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be ereduced by Rs. 100" (1574)

Need for more amenities for the workers of Iron ore mines

Shri R. C. Majhi: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1575)

Need for safety measures in Rourkela and Bhilai Steel plants

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1611)

Failure to run closed factories and mills through Workers' Co-operative Societies

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1612)

Failure to implement awards of the Tribunals

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1613)

Failure to fix minimum wages for domestic servants

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1614)

Failure to encourage cooperative movement in the working class

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1615)

Need for simplifying the laws of registration of Unions

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1616).

Failure to open more employment exchanges to meet the public demand

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1617)

Failure to solve the problem of Unemployment

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1618)

Need for expansion of the scheme of workers' participation in management

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100" (1619)

Failure to open more hospitals under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1620)

Need to implement the decisions of the Labour Conference

Shri Asar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100" (1621)

Working of the offices of the Regional Labour Commissioners

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100" (1634)

Working of the Conciliation Office Calcutta

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1635)

Working of the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1636)

Delay in dealing with disputes in the Offices of the Regional Labour Commissioners in various States

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1637)

Delay in dealing with disputes by the Conciliation Officer in various States

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1638)

Delay in dealing with disputes in the Office of the Chief Labour Commissioner

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1639)

Need for regularising working conditions of workers employed by contractors

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1640)

Failure to implement the scheme of workers' participation in the management in various industries

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1641)

Need for legislation for compulsory recognition of trade unions

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1642)

Need to reduce unemployment among non-matriculates in the country

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1643)

Non-fulfilment of schemes envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1644)

Need for reorientation of the labour policy in the Third Five Year Plan

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1645)

Failure to solve unemployment problem in the country

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1653)

Need to provide employment to retrenched workers of Hirakud Dam and Rourkela Steel Plant

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1654)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the report on labour and employment last year the hon. Labour Minister made a very significant statement. He said that the number of man-days lost on account of closures in one industry, that is, the textile industry, in a single year have been more than all the man-days lost on account of strikes and lock-outs in that year. It therefore appears that the biggest single factor in creating unemployment is closure of the various industrial concerns. Analysing the causes of closure the hon. Minister went on to point out that some of them were due to internal economic conditions, such as, the purchasing power of the people being reduced, secondly, due to conditions in international market where competitive conditions prevailed and, finally, he said that it was due to mismanagement. But he forgot to mention one very important thing to which I have been inviting the attention of this House for quite a long time, namely, defective legislation that exists today.

If we examine the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, section 15, it will be found that the Central Government has got the power, under sections 15 and 16, to take over certain undertakings if they find that as a result of either mismanagement or on account of any other thing there is a likelihood of fall in production. But nowhere in this Act do we find that the Government has got the power to take over an industrial concern if as a result of closure there is a likelihood of unemployment. I submit that the biggest single factor in creating unemployment today is that concerns close down in far larger numbers and the Government finds itself utterly helpless because the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is defective.

It has been my experience, particularly in my constituency I have found that the same pattern is followed in the matter of closures of mills which are supposed to be mismanaged but which are really dishonestly managed. What happens is that fearing heavy maturing of liabilities bogus mortgage deeds are prepared by concerns, misappropriation of workers' provident fund takes place and then when the mortgagee takes over possession nothing can be done either on behalf of the workers or in the matter of taking over the mills. I have found that thing repeating in the case of the Bharat Vanaspati at Pachora, Genda Lal Mills at Jalgaon and Chhaganlal Mills at Chalisgaon. Particularly in the case of Chalisgaon where one shift was closed, one of the reasons given was "want of cotton," and that mill is situated in the heart of

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the cotton district. Can we imagine this, that mills are permitted to be closed for alleged want of cotton in the heart of a cotton district? Yet, we find the Government can do nothing about it.

Sometime back—nearly 18 months or perhaps two years back—the Somani Committee was appointed to go into the reasons for these closures. What happened to that report the House does not know, and we still do not know whether the Government have taken any action on the report, or whether the Committee made any disclosures as to why the mills had been closed.

My submission is that the law is inadequate to prevent the closures, and therefore, my first suggestion is that sections 15 and 16 require to be amended in such a way that if, as a result of closure, unemployment follows, Government will step in and take over the industrial concern. Government has got a horror of taking over industrial concerns notwithstanding the power they have acquired under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

There is another aspect of industrial disputes to which I desire to invite the attention of the House. As the House is aware, the Central Government is concerned only in a certain number of industries, but the management of industrial relations is left largely to the States. In Bombay we have got the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. I had occasion to appear in the Supreme Court in a case on behalf of the workers of the Chalisgaon Mills where the management had terminated the services of nearly 180 people without following the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act. The question was whether the mills were required to give the notice of change required under section 42, read with Schedule II, Item 1 of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, or they could just give notice and discharge the employees under the Standing Order. Unfortunately in that case, the Supreme Court, on the basis of the law as it stood, held the view that they could discharge the workers under the Standing Order without giving any reasons whatsoever, and the learned Advocate for the employers went to the extent of saying that the employers had the right to say that if they did not like the face of a particular employee, that was sufficient ground to terminate his services. So, unfortunately, the law as it is and as interpreted by the Supreme Court is that the services of the employee can be terminated under the Standing Orders. If the services of nearly 180 employees can be terminated, the services of thousands of workers can be similarly terminated. Then what remains of industrial relations?

So, I submit our Central Act requires to be altered, and where substantial unemployment is going to be caused, there should be a general rule that a particular procedure should be followed, namely that of conciliation and so on. Otherwise, I submit, the fate of the employee is left severely to the mercy of the employer.

The Minister in his report refers to the provisions of the Provident Fund Act 1952 being extended to various concerns which employ 20 or more workers. What is the use of extending the provisions of this Act when the Act as it stands is not being properly implemented? In my own constituency, the provident fund of employees accumulated for 16 years was clean swallowed by the employer. I went and made a complaint to the Labour Minister and the Chief Minister of Bombay, and asked why those people were not being prosecuted. Still I find nobody is being prosecuted. The provident fund of the employees of 16 years is swallowed, and this Government looks on helplessly. Under the Provident Fund Act there is a definite provision that the employer must send his contribution month after month to

the Commissioner of Provident Fund. For months and years it is not done, and this Government is sleeping and not taking action. How can then we believe that this Government is acting in the interests of the employees?

The employee is helpless. Strictly from the legal point of view, I doubt whether, if the employee files a criminal case against the employer in his individual capacity for criminal breach of trust in respect of the provident fund money under section 406, such a complaint can stand in view of the social provisions which have been made for punishing the employer under the Provident Fund Act. Probably the law would be that where a special penal provision is made, the general law will not be applicable.

Therefore, virtually what has happened is that the employee is deprived of his remedy under the Penal Code, and nothing is being done to protect his interests under the Provident Fund Act. I want to know from the Government why this is happening. I say there is nothing but a silent conspiracy between the Government and the employer, maybe partially dictated in their subconscious mind by the fear that if the industrialists were prosecuted, their political contributions would not be forthcoming. I want to know why these criminals are allowed to go free. What is the use of extending the provisions of this Act to more undertakings, when it only results in bringing within the net of the Provident Fund Act more victims for slaughter? I say leave them to their own remedies. Having regard to the fact that nothing is being done in this matter, I say either this Government must lay down a policy that it is open to the trade unions to file prosecutions against such employers, or make some suitable amendment in the Act.

There are two more points. The first is with regard to the revival of the Labour Appellate Tribunal to relieve pressure on High Courts and the Supreme Court. I think the Labour Appellate Tribunal was given a very short trial. These tribunals came into existence I believe on 20th May, 1950 and just after eight or nine years they have been removed. I think it was a big mistake. I would like the hon. Minister to consider their revival, because it is humanly impossible for workers' unions—most of them are as paupers as anyone else—to take up the matter to the High Court and the Supreme Court. I think the machinery of the Labour Appellate Tribunal had been working satisfactorily. It is true that it meant protraction of labour litigation, but that it is because when a lawyer appears before the tribunal, the tribunal does not ring the bell at the end of 15 minutes and ask him to sit down. He can go on for hours together, and therefore some delay does occur, but it is much better that there should be justice after some delay than that there should be no justice at all, and therefore I would seriously appeal to the hon. Minister to consider the question of reviving the Labour Appellate Tribunals.

I believe that in the matter of the closure of concerns, a drastic change in the policy of the Government is necessary. It is an irony of fate that at the end of the Second Plan there will be far more unemployed persons than there were at the beginning. No doubt it is due to the fact that our population is increasing fast. That may be another aspect, but I feel that the Government should take stern action to prevent the closure of undertaking which is resorted to by employers as a means of curbing labour opposition and compelling them to accept lower wages.

These are the matters to which the Government should pay attention. The hon. Minister referred to prices and wages chasing each other. That is a matter of common experience, but today what is happening is that even within the framework of the existing law, implementation is not satisfactory. Unless the Government changes its

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

attitude, I am afraid there there is no hope that labour will get a fair deal, and the discontent which we witness to-day will continue for a long time.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा (नीमाड़) : श्रीमान्, एक बरस के बाद लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के बजेंसशीट पर हमें अपने विचार रखने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है । लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो अपना प्रस्तावी भाषण दिया और उसके बाद जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर श्री डांगे जी ने अपना भाषण दिया, उन दोनों को सुन कर मुझे बड़ा आनन्द हुआ । अगर विरोधी पार्टी की तरफ से पार्लियामेंट में सही बात कही जाए तो आनन्द क्यों न हो । डांगे साहब ने कहा कि ट्राइबुनल की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है, वेज बोर्ड की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है, स्ट्राइक की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उद्योगपति और मजदूर बैठ कर आपस में चर्चा करें और मसलों को सुलझायें । इससे अच्छा रास्ता कोई दूसरा हो ही नहीं सकता । यही रास्ता गांधी जी ने सन् १९१७ में बतलाया था जब कि मैं और श्री डांगे मजदूर आन्दोलन में आए भी नहीं थे । इस रास्ते के ऊपर अहमदाबाद में एक मजदूर संघ की स्थापना करके उसे चलाया और वह इतना फला फूला कि वह एक उदाहरण बन गया है । मैं अपनी बात कर रहा हूं कि मैं अपने प्रदेश में जो ट्रेड यूनियन चला रहा हूं, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कोर्ट नहीं जाता, वेज बोर्ड की तरफ नहीं देखता, और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ नहीं देखता । मजदूरों के संगठन की तरफ से मालिक के साथ बैठ कर सारे मसलों को हल करता हूं । आज जिन बातों का डांगे जी ने इस हाउस में जिक्र किया है वह पहले अपने को उनका जानी दुश्मन समझते थे । आज वह उन बातों का समर्थन कर रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि श्रम विवाद की यह बड़ी सफलता है । जब हम पिछले साल श्रम विवाद का बैलेंसशीट देखते हैं तो पाते हैं कि इस साल के अन्दर काफी तरक्की हुई है, उत्पादन की दृष्टि से, डिसिप्लिन की दृष्टि से और प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो श्रम नीति रखी गई उसकी दृष्टि से । जहां जहां उद्योग के मैनेजमेंट में मजदूरों का हिस्सा रखा गया वहां वहां बड़ा सुन्दर परिणाम आया है । बल्कि जो गवर्नमेंट ने ठहराया है उस से भी कुछ लोग आगे गये हैं । एक कारखाने में मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को ले जा कर दिखलाया कि इसका कितना अच्छा नतीजा आया है । उन्होंने यह ठहराया है कि किसी मजदूर पर फाइन नहीं होगा, कोई मजदूर सस्पेंड नहीं होगा, कोई मजदूर डिसमिस नहीं होगा, कोई मजदूर डिस्चार्ज नहीं हो सकता । गवर्नमेंट की श्रम नीति में इतनी बात नहीं थी । मजदूरों और मालिकों ने बैठकर यह ठहराया और इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि मजदूरों का वेतन भी बढ़ा है और उत्पादन भी बढ़ा है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो समझोता दोनों आपस में बैठ कर करते हैं उसका बहुत अच्छा परिणाम आता है । वर्कर्स के अधिकारों के बारे में मैं बाद में कहूंगा । लेकिन इस से पहले में एक बात कह देना चाहता हूं ।

डांगे जी ने एक बात यह कही कि मजदूर प्रतिनिधि और मैनेजमेंट बैठकर हर मसले को सुलझायें और उसके लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो मजदूर यूनियन हैं उनको मान्यता दी जाये, उनको प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये । दर असल इसके बिना कामनहीं चल सकता । अब सवाल यह होता है कि एक यूनिट के अन्दर कितने यूनियन हों । आज तो यह देखने में आता है कि जिसकी मर्जी आती है वही यूनियन कायम कर के लीडर बन जाता है क्योंकि यहां लीडर बनने के लिये कोई लाइसेंस नहीं है । और चीजों के लिये तो लाइसेंस की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन लीडर बनने के लिये कोई लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं होती, जो ज्यादा

से ज्यादा गालियां दे सकता है वही लीडर बन जाता है। इसलिये सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि मान्यता किसको मिलनी चाहिये, प्रतिनिधित्व किसको मिलना चाहिये। इस रिपोर्ट के परिशिष्ट ३ के अनुबन्ध में संघों को मान्यता देने के नियम दिये गयेहैं और १६वीं इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस में, जो कि नैनीताल में हुई थी, उसमें भी इन नियमों को मान्य किया गया था। उस कानफरेंस में सभी सेन्ट्रल आर्गेनाइजेशन्स के प्रतिनिधि थे, एम्पलायर्स के प्रतिनिधि थे, और गवर्नमेंट के प्रतिनिधि भी मौजूद थे। और उसमें एक राय से यह तै हुआ कि यूनियन को मान्यता देने का क्या प्रोसीज्योर होना चाहिये। इस रिपोर्ट के परिशिष्ट ३ के अनुबन्ध में कालम ३ में यह दिया गया है :

> "अगर किसी क्षेत्र विशेष में किसी उद्योग में काम करने वाले मजदूरों में से २५ प्रतिशत किसी एक संघ के सदस्य हों, तो वह संघ इलाके में उस उद्योग विशेष के प्रतिनिधि मंच के रूप में मान्यता पाने का दावा कर सकता है।"

वह बहुत अच्छा है। कम से कम उस संघ के २५ प्रतिशत मजदूर सदस्य होने चाहियें तभी वह प्रतिनिधि भेज सकता है।

इसी तरह से आप देखें कि धारा ५ में दिया गया है :

> "अगर किसी उद्योग या प्रतिष्ठान में कई संघ हों तो जिसकी सदस्य संख्या सब से अधिक हो उसे मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये।"

वह बहुत सही रास्ता है।

उसके बाद धारा ६ में दिया गया है :

> "किसी क्षेत्र में उद्योग विशेष के प्रतिनिधि संघ को उसके सारे प्रतिष्ठानों के मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का हक होना चाहिये।"

बहुत सुन्दर। यह बहुत अच्छा तरीका ठहरा दिया गया है। यह आई० एल० ओ० के कनवेन्शन के अनुसार है और इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस में इसको हम सब ने स्वीकार किया था।

अन्त में आप देखें कि कालम ८ में यह ठहराया है :

> "सिर्फ उन्हीं संघों को मान्यता मिल सकेगी जिन्होंने अनुशासन संहिता का पालन किया हो।"

और मद्रास लेबर कानफरेंस में जिसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के भी प्रतिनिधि थे, यह ठहराया गया कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसके लिये कानून बनाये। लेकिन जिस समय स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस प्रकार काकानून बनाया उस समय हमारे डांगे जी के साथी ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस के जनरल सेक्रेटरी ने एक पुस्तिका निकाली। उसमें कहा गया कि वह कानून उचित नहीं है। आप अपने इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस के निर्णयों को देखिये, अपने कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन को देखिये, कोड आफ राइवेलरी इन ट्रेड यूनियन्स को देखिये, यह उसके कहां तक अनुकूल है। मैं इसको पढ़ कर सुनाऊं तो बहुत समय लगेगा, मुझे आपका डर लगता है और आपसे भी ज्यादा आपकी घंटी का डर लगता है, इसलिये मैं ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ूंगा, लेकिन मैं एक मजदूर हूं, इसलिये जो अपनी चीज है, जो इस सदन की चीज है, जो लेबर पालिसी इस सदन ने प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में रखी और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में रखी और उसी पालिसी के अनुसार इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस ने निर्णय लिया जिसमें विरोधी पार्टी के नेता श्री डांगे जी शरीक थे, एम्पलायर शरीक थे, मैं शरीक था, उसके बारे में केवल कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। आज डांगे साहब ने यही वकालत की है कि प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये, मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये। यह बेज

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

बोर्ड और ट्राइबुनल आदि किसी काम के नहीं हैं। लेकिन जब मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इंडस्ट्रियल रिलेशन्स बिल पेश किया तो आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि मैं गिरफ्तार हुआ और जेल भेजा गया और दूसरी पार्टीज को गवर्नमेंट ने इजाजत दी। जब वह बिल लाया गया तो मैं १५००० मजदूरों को ले कर गया था तो मुझे गिरफ्तार किया गया। इसका मुझे कोई दुःख नहीं है। मैं तो चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मामलों में, मजदूरों के मामलों में और गवर्नमेंट को सपोर्ट करने के लिये जो कुछ मैं कर सकूं करूं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख केवल इस का है कि गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं समझती कि उसका दोस्त कौन है और दुश्मन कौन है। पहचानने का फर्क है। मेरे काम में फर्क नहीं है। लेकिन आपकी विरोधी यूनियन के जनरल सेक्रटरी ने अपनी पुस्तिका में कहा है कि एक ही यूनियन को मान्यता नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि एक केन्द्र में एक ही यूनियन को मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये, अनेक को नहीं, लेकिन विरोधी पार्टी उस निर्णय का विरोध करती है और इस पुस्तिका में कहा गया है :

> "इस नये विधेयक का मूलभूत सिद्धान्त है कि एक ही ट्रेड यूनियन को प्रतिनिधि यूनियन बना कर सिर्फ उसे ही मान्यता मिले। ऐसी प्रतिनिधि यूनियन के लिए यह जरूरी होगा कि कुल मजदूरों की संख्या के २५ प्रति शत मजदूर उसके सदस्य हों। इस प्रकार २५ प्रतिशत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली यह यूनियन बाकी ७५ प्रतिशत मजदूरों पर प्रतिनिधि यूनियन बना कर जबरन थोपी जाएगी।"

इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस में यह ठहराया गया था जिसमें डांगे साहब भी थे कि जिस यूनियन में २५ प्रतिशत मजदूर होंगे या जिसकी सदस्य संख्या सबसे ज्यादा होगी उसको प्रतिनिधि यूनियन घोषित किया जाएगा। लेकिन उनके जनरल सेक्रेटरी ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस इसका इस पुस्तिका द्वारा विरोध कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने बिल में वही रखा था जो निर्णय कि इंडियन लेबर कानफरेंस ने लिया था। लेकिन इस पुस्तिका में कहा गया कि यह ठीक नहीं और या इसके साथ यह कहा गया कि यह इंटक का जनवाद है। गवर्नमेंट कानून बनाती है कि मजदूरों में जो इन्टर-यूनियन राइवैलरी है, उस को समाप्त किया जाये। इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस का यह फैसला है कि मजदूरों की अज्ञानता का दुरुपयोग न किया जाये। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि मजदूरों को गुमराह किया जाता है कि मध्य प्रदेश की जो सरकार है, वह आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की है और सैंटर में जो कांग्रेस सरकार है, वह भी आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की है। इस तरह से मजदूरों की अज्ञानता का नाजायज फायदा उठाया जाता है। वह आगे कहते हैं :—

> "इस प्रकार से भारतीय संविधान की धारा १९ में जो संगठन का अधिकार सुरक्षित रखा गया है, उसका यह इन्टकी तानाशाही कानून मजाक उड़ाता है।"

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा श्रम विभाग इंडियन लेबर कांफ्रेंस में सारे फैसले करता है, लेकिन उन फैसलों के पालन में क्यों आलस्य होता है, यह विचार की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो संगठन कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन और इंडियन लेबर कांफरेंस के निर्णय का पालन करता है, वही उस का फायदा उठाने का हकदार होना चाहिये, दूसरा नहीं।

सवाल यह है कि वह किस पर लागू होना चाहिये। इस पुस्तिका में उन्होंने

जो इसी कानून के बारे में कहा है, वह मैं पढ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं ।

> "इस का सही उत्तर यह है कि द्रविड़ साहब यह अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि जनवाद और सभी ट्रेड यूनियनों को बराबर हक देने वाले कानून के रहने से मालिकपरस्त इण्टक की पंक्चर गाड़ी दूसरी यूनियनों से होड़ नहीं कर सकती है और वह बुरी तरह पिट जावेगी । वे जानते हैं कि इण्डक तभी जिन्दा रह सकती है जब सरकार और मालिक की मदद से उसे ही मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधित्व की ठेकेदारी दी जावे और इस प्रकार मजदूरों को मजबूर किया जावे कि वे उसे मानें ।"

हम सब मिल कर एक नीति ठहराते हैं और उस नीति के अनुसार कानून बनते हैं, लेकिन इस बारे में प्रचार किस तरह का होता है ? अभी हमारे मित्र कह रहे थे कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० और दूसरी ट्रेड यूनियनों में पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिये । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो पालिसी इस पार्लियामेंट ने स्वीकृत की है, उस के बारे में ये लोग यहां कैसी बात करते हैं और बाहर कैसी बात करते हैं । अगर हम इस सारी पुस्तिका को पढ़ जायें, तो हम को पता चलेगा कि यहां ये प्रतिनिधित्व और मान्यता की मांग करते हैं और बाहर जा कर ये किस तरह का प्रचार करते हैं । उसका क्या कारण है ? उस का कारण यह है कि दरअस्ल इन के पीछे कोई नहीं है, इन की मेम्बरशिप काग़ज़ी होती है । इस विषय में देखा यह जाता है कि इन के पीछे मजदूरों की ताकत कितनी है, मजदूरों का संगठन क्या है, चन्दा क्या है और उस चन्दे का उपयोग क्या होता है । इन सब बातों के आधार पर प्रतिनिधित्व और मान्यता का निर्णय किया जाता है ।

श्री डांगे ने एक पत्र १७ अप्रैल, १९५९ को मुझे भेजा था—और मुझे ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी यूनियनों को भेजा था, जिस में उन्होंने लिखा कि बम्बई टैक्सटाइल में हमारे लगभग एक लाख मेम्बर हो गए हैं और नब्बे हजार रुपए उन का चन्दा हमारे पास आया है । इसका मतलब यह है कि टैक्सटाइल वर्कज मालिकों का सामना करना चाहिये हैं उनमें जाग्रति आई है और वे संगठित होना चाहते हैं । इसलिए हमारी मैनेजिंग कमेटी ने यह ठहराया है कि जल्दी से जल्दी हिन्दुस्तान भर के मजदूरों का एक सम्मेलन बम्बई में किया जाये और मालिकों का सामना करने की शक्ति उनमें पैदा की जाये । इसलिए आप डेलीगेटों के नाम भेज दें और अपनी स्वीकृति भेजने का कष्ट करें । वह कांफरेंस मई में होगी ।

उसके बाद २६ जून, १९५९ में उनका दूसरा पत्र आया । उस में उन्हों ने लिखा कि पहले हमने जो तारीखें ठहराई थीं, उनको हम मुलतवी करते हैं । अब हमने १७ जुलाई से लेकर १९ जुलाई तक वे तिथियां ठहराई हैं और वह सम्मेलन बम्बई में होगा । आप डेलीगेटों के नाम और यूनियन की रिपोर्ट भेज दीजिए ।

फिर तीसरा पत्र ६ जुलाई, १९५९ को आया । वह आरजिनल पत्र मेरे पास है, जिस पर उन के दस्तखत हैं । मैं कोई कापी उतार कर नहीं लाया हूं । उसमें उन्होंने लिखा कि जो तारीखें हमने पहले रखी थीं, उनको भी बदल कर अब २१ जुलाई और २२ जुलाई कर दिया गया है । आप डेलीगेट्स के नाम और यूनियन की रिपोर्ट भेज दें ।

उसके बाद १३ जुलाई को उनका चौथा लैटर आया, जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा कि बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इतने पत्र और रिमाइंडर भेजने के बाद भी किसी भी यूनियन ने अपनी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

है। इसलिए इस सम्मेलन को अनिश्चित समय तक के लिए मुल्तवी कर दिया गया है।

जो लोग इतने बड़े-बड़े दावे करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी यूनियन की संख्या अधिक है, उनकी वास्तविक स्थिति का इन पत्रों से पता चल जाता है। श्री डांगे ने भी इस बारे में कहा, लेकिन उन्हीं के दस्तखत से मेरे पास पत्र आता है, जिसमें वह कहते हैं कि इतने पत्र भेजने के बावजूद और रिमाइंडर भेजने के बावजूद अभी तक किसी भी यूनियन ने अपने डेलीगेटस के नाम नहीं भेजे और अपनी रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है, इसलिए अगली सूचना तक इस सम्मेलन को समाप्त किया जाता है, यानी मुल्तवी किया जाता है।

प्रश्न यह है कि ये बातें क्यों की जाती हैं। हाउस में ये क्या बात करते हैं और बाहर क्या बात करते हैं, लेकिन इनके पीछे कुछ नहीं है। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले उन्होंने कलकत्ता में एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारी मेम्बरशिप मंद्रह लाख है और आई० एल० ओ० में जो डेलीगेट्स भेजे गए हैं, वे गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने गलत भेजे हैं, क्योंकि ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० को उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात कई बार तय हो गई है। सरकार की ओर से हर वर्ष यह वैरिफाई किया जाता है कि कौन-सी यूनियन की कितनी मेम्बरशिप है। तमाम यूनियनें अपने अपने मेम्बरों की संख्या भेजती हूं और सरकार की ओर से उनकी चेकिंग कराई जाती है। चैकिंग से यह पता चला कि उनकी मेम्बरशिप आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की मेम्बरशिप से आधी थी और उसके आधार पर आई० एल० ओ० में प्रतिनिधि भेजे गए। इस सम्बन्ध में जब उन्होंने जेनेवा में आबजेक्शन उठाया, तो वहां भी यही निर्णय हुआ कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की मेम्बरशिप ज्यादा है। इसके बावजूद यह नाटक प्रतिवर्ष होता है और वह इस लिए होता है कि बाहर के मजदूरों की अज्ञानता से फायदा उठाया जाये और उन को बताया जाये कि देखो, हमारी मेम्बरशिप ज्यादा है, लेकिन कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है और श्रम मंत्री, श्री नंदा हैं, इस लिये वे हमारे साथ अन्याय करते हैं और और यहां आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० के प्रतिनिधि भेजते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां की बात को छोड़ दीजिए, केरल में उन की गवर्नमेंट थी और १९५७–५८ में वहां उन्होंने अपनी मेम्बरशिप २,३२,६९० बताई। लेकिन वैरिफिकेशन से मालूम हुआ कि उन की मेम्बरशिप ७६,४५३ थी। वहां तो कोई मेरी गवर्नमेंट नहीं थी, कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट नहीं थी, द्रविड़ साहब नहीं थे, शान्तिलाल शाह नहीं थे और विद्यालंकार नहीं थे। श्रीमन्, आप इस बात को देखें कि जिस प्रदेश में उन की गवर्नमेंट थी, वहां पर उन्होंने जो दावा किया, वह गलत साबित हुआ।

जहां तक १९५८–५९ का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने अपनी मेम्बरशिप १०,८२,५७२ दी है और आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० ने १५ लाख दी है। लेकिन अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई वैरिफिकेशन नहीं हुआ है। तो फिर वह कैसे कहते हैं कि हमारी मेम्बरशिप ज्यादा है। इस के बावजूद वह गवर्नमेंट पर पक्षपात का आरोप लगाते हैं और कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट इनटक की ज्यादा हमदर्द है, वह उन की ज्यादा सुनती है और हमारी नहीं सुनती है।

हमारी यूनियन ने और कम्युनिस्टों और दूसरों की यूनियनों ने जो दरख्वास्तें भेजीं कि इन मामलों को ट्राइब्यूनल को या एडजुडिकेशन के लिये रेफर किया जाये, उन के कुछ आंकड़े मैं आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं। इनटक की ओर से २,२४५

एटक की ओर से १,७००, हिन्द मजदूर सभा की ओर से १,०६७ और यूनाइटिड ट्रेड यूनियन की ओर से २६४ मामले भेजे गये । लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने जो मामले रेफर किये, उन की परसटेज इस प्रकार है: इनटक: ४६.६ परसेंट, ऐटक : ६०.५ परसेंट, हिन्द मजदूर सभा: ६३.२ परसेंट और युनाइटिड ट्रेड यूनियन: ७३.६ परसेंट ।

Shri Tangamani: What is the INTUC olaim for membership, and what is the verified membership? It is fifty per cent.

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : जब माननीय सदस्य का वक्त आयगा, तो वह जो चाहें कहें ।

जो फिगर्ज मैं ने दिये हैं, उन से प्रकट होता है कि जितनी छोटी यूनियन है, उन के मामले ज्यादा रेफर किए गए और जिन यूनियन्ज की मेम्बरशिप ज्यादा है, उन की परसेंटेज कम है ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सवाल यह नहीं है, सवाल यह है कि इस प्रकार का प्रचार ठीक नहीं है । जब हम और वे मजदूरों का संगठन करना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं, तो उस पर हम को विचार करना चाहिये, सोचना चाहिये । मान्यता के बारे में लिखा है कि जो कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का पालन करेगा, उसी को मान्यता मिलेगी । आज चार दिन की बात है कि देवास में मेरे एक वर्कर का मर्डर कर दिया गया और इसलिये उसका मर्डर किया गया कि मेरी यूनियन के लोग जो हैं वे कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का पालन करना चाहते थे और जो कम्युनिस्ट वर्कर थे वे पालन नहीं करना चाहते थे । वे लोग काम को बन्द करवाना चाहते थे जबकि मेरे वर्कर कहते थे कि काम बन्द नहीं होना चाहिये । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कम्युनिस्ट वर्करों ने, १५–२० आदमियों ने जा कर मेरे वर्कर पर हमला किया और उसको मार दिया । इस तरह से ये लोग कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का पालन करते हैं । जब कोई कहता है कि काम बन्द नहीं होना चाहिये, और जो शिकायत है उसकी मैनेजमेंट के पास शिकायत करो, यूनियन से करवाओ, तो उसको अगर मार दिया जाता है तो कैसा यह कोड आफ डिसिप्लिन का पालन है, इसको आप समझ सकते हैं ।

15 hrs.

इस तरह की बातें यहीं पर होती नहीं देखी गई हैं । भिलाई के अन्दर क्या कुछ हुआ है ? वहां मेरी यूनियन १२ महीने से केस मैनेजमेंट के सामने रखती आ रही है, बारह महीने से शान्ति से काम करती आ रही है । वहां पर मेरी यूनियन की मैम्बरशिप से अधिक है । लेकिन मैं हड़ताल के विरुद्ध हूं, मैं नहीं चाहता हूं कि हड़ताल हो । यह बात नहीं है कि मैं हड़ताल करवा नहीं सकता हूं या मुझ में शक्ति नहीं है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि ढंग से काम हो, एक तरीके से काम हो मजदूरों को नुक्सान न पहुंचे । चार पैसे मजदूरों के लो कर अगर तीन पैसे उनको दिलाये जायें तो कोई फायदा नहीं होता है । चार पैसे का नुक्सान करवा कर अगर १६ पैसे भी दिलवाये जायें, तो भी मैं इसको अच्छा नहीं समझता हूं क्योंकि उसमें भी ./' हिस्सा नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है । तो जो मैं कह रहा था, उसकी ओर मैनेजमेंट ने ध्यान नहीं दिया, मिनिस्टर साहब ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है । हम जो कि असली उनके नुमाइंदे थे, उनकी बात पर तो ध्यान नहीं दिया गया लेकिन उनमें से एक आदमी, जिसका इसमें कुछ भी नहीं था । अनशन करने बैठा और जब ऐसा हुआ तो उसके बाद आई० जी० पी० वहां पहुंच गये, डिविजनल कमिश्नर साहब पहुंच गए । वहां पर दो जीपें जला दी गई, इंजीनियर साहब को मारा गया और जब यह सब चीज हो गई तो आई० जी० पी० ने कह दिया कि बेनत बड़ा दोशीर

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

मिनिमम वेज ४८ से बढ़ा कर ७२ कर दी गई। जिन लोगों ने जीपें जलाईं, मारा पीटा उनके दबाव में आ कर तो आप सब कुछ कर देते हैं लेकिन जो शान्ति से काम करना चाहते हैं और जब वे किसी चीज की मांग करते हैं तो उनकी बात ही सुनी नहीं जाती है। यह जो एम्प्लाईंग मिनिस्ट्री है उसका हाल है। जो पब्लिक सैक्टर के लोग हैं, जो कि इन चीजों से डील कर रहे हैं, वे पुराने ढंग से नहीं काम कर रहे हैं, पुराने जमाने के वे लोग हैं, और उनके एटीट्यूड में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं आया है। उनको आज मुनाफे से या लास से कुछ लेना देना नहीं है। उनको वेतन मिल रहे हैं, ग्रेड मिला हुआ है, और आप से आप उनकी तरक्की होती जाती है, उनको नफे नुक्सान से क्या मतलब। प्राइवेट सैक्टर तो यह है नहीं जो देखे कि कितना प्रोडक्शन होता है, कितना प्राफिट होता है। यहां पर पब्लिक सैक्टर में कोई भी देखने वाला नहीं है, भगवान ही इसका मालिक है। अगर इन अंडरटेकिंग्ज का डिफिसिट बजट हुआ तो ये जानते हैं कि टैक्सेशन अधिक हो जायेगा और इनको कोई घाटा होने वाला नहीं है। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो सारी नीति है, इसको आपको बदलना होगा।

मैं समझता हूं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर मेरा बोलने का अधिकार है क्योंकि मैं एक ऐसा मजदूर हूं जोकि डायरेक्टली मजदूरों में रह कर काम करता हूं और पालिटिक्स में कभी नहीं पड़ता हूं। जो मजदूरों के हित की बात है वही मैं कहता हूं। आज देश के सामने एक और बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने अपने फाइव यीर प्लान में वेज बोर्ड बनाने का वादा किया था। उस वायदे के मुताबिक ही मार्च, १९५७ में टैक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड की स्थापना हुई थी। उस वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें गवर्नमेंट ने बड़ी मुश्किल से कांपते कांपते मंजूर की थी। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी कुछ नतीजा नहीं निकला है। मजदूरों के सामने कुछ भी नहीं है। अभी भी कुछ मिनिस्टर लोग इधर उधर भाषण देते फिरते हैं कि मजदूरों और मालिकों को आपस में निपट लेना चाहिये। निपटने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। वैज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें मंजूर करने के बाद निपटने का क्या सवाल है। निपटने का मतलब तो यह है कि दो पार्टियां डट कर एक दूसरे के सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जायें और ताकत अजमाई करें। यहां पर ताकत का सवाल नहीं है। वेज बोर्ड का फैसला पंच फैसला था और गवर्नमेंट ने अपने उस पर आर्डर पास किये थे। वेज बोर्ड के बाद अदालत में जाने का सवाल ही नहीं है। अदालत अब वहां नहीं है। एग्रीमेंट से यह सब चीज हुई है। एग्रीमेंट से जो वेतन बढ़े हैं, उसको एडजस्ट करने का सवाल ही नहीं। वह गलत चीज है। जब आपने १५वीं इंडियन लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में तय कर दिया कि राशनलाइजेशन हो, राशनलाइजेशन के सिद्धान्त को तय कर दिया और कह दिया कि इस इस आधार पर हो और कह दिया कि जितना वर्क लोड बढ़ेगा, जितने मजदूर कम होंगे, उस सब से जो बचत होगी, वह मजदूरों, उद्योग और कम्युनिटी में डिवाइड होगी तो अब एडजस्टमेंट का क्या सवाल है। जब हमने एक चीज समझौता कर के तय कर ली है, हमने प्राप्त कर ली है, उसके बाद कहा जाये कि इस हाथ दे, उस हाथ ले, तो इसका कुछ मतलब नहीं है। एडजस्टमेंट का कोई सवाल नहीं उठना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आशा करता हूं कि टैक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड के बारे में आप मुझे बोलने का थोड़ा समय देंगे क्योंकि इसी के बारे में मेरा सब से अधिक सम्बन्ध रहता है। जो हमारी फैडरेशन है, उसका मैं वाइस-प्रेजीडेंट हूं। उसके बारे में अगर मैं कुछ

नहीं बोला तो लोग कहेंगे कि तुम ने हमारी बात नहीं की है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इसको आपने आखिर में कहने के लिये क्यों रख छोड़ा है इसको सब से पहले कहना चाहिये था ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई वर्मा : सब से पीछे इस वास्ते रखा है कि कहीं भूल न जाऊं और इसके बाद कहने के लिये अभी और भी बहुत सी बातें मैंने रखी हुई हैं ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात को स्वीकार करे कि वेज बोर्ड की जो सिफारिशें हैं और राशनलाइजेशन के आधार पर, एडीड सेटलमेंट के आधार पर जितनी भी रकम मजदूरों को मिलनी हो मिले, उसको एडजस्ट करने का सवाल ही नहीं है । टैक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड के बारे में, मुझे अफसोस है कि मालिक लोग कहते हैं कि २० करोड़, भार पड़ जाएगा, कोई कहता है १६ करोड़ का अतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा कोई कहता है कि १४ करोड़ का भार पड़ेगा । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सब बातें गलत है । असल बात यह है कि आज टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर ७ लाख ६७ हजार १५० मजदूर काम करते है । इन मजदूरों द्वारा जो उत्पादन हुआ है, उसको देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि पिछले दिनों वह अधिक से अधिक आया है । ५ लाख ३१ करोड़ ७५ लाख १६ हजार गज कपड़ा उन्होंने तैयार किया है । अब जो वेज बोर्ड की सिफारिशें है, उसमें उसने मजदूरों को कैटेगरीज में डिवाइड किया है । पहली केटेगरी में जो मजदूर आते हैं, जिनको कि आठ रुपये दिये गये हैं, उनकी संख्या ४ लाख ६७ हजार है और उस हिसाब से कुल खर्च ४ करोड़ ४८ लाख ३२ हजार आता है । दूसरी केटेगरी में जो लोग आते हैं, जिनको कि छः रुपय मिले हैं, उन पर २ करोड़ १६ लाख रुपये खर्च आता है । इस प्रकार मे कुल मिला कर मालिकों को ६ करोड़ ६४ लाख ३२ हजार रुपये मौजूदा वेतनों के हिसाब से देन पड़ते हैं । कुल मिला कर टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री को जो रकम मजदूरों को देनी पड़ती है, जिस में प्राविडेंड फंड आता है, स्टेट इनश्योरेंस आती है, डी० ए० आता है, वह लगभग ६२ करोड़ होती है । अगर इस ६२ करोड़ में ८ करोड़ रुपये जुड़ गये और इस तरह से सौ करोड़ हो गये तो कितना डिफरेंस पड़ता है ।आज सौ करोड़ से अधिक रकम तो टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री से गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया टैक्सों के रूप में ले जाती है, सेल्स टैक्स तथा दूसरे टैक्सों के रूप में ले जाती है । इसके मुकाबले में सारी कास्ट आफ लेबर जो है, वह सौ करोड़ की नहीं होती है । जब इतना ही रुपया मजदूरों को दिये जाने की मांग की जाती है, जो उनको मिल रहा है, उसमें आठ करोड़ की वृद्धि की मांग की जाती है, और उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है, तो इससे ज्यादा दुःख की बात और क्या हो सकती है ।

हम कमजोर आदमी हैं । हम कमजोर इसलिये नहीं कहते हैं कि हम डरते हैं, बल्कि इसलिये कहते हैं कि हम देश को नुकसान पहुंचाना नहीं चाहते हैं, इंडस्ट्री को नुकसान पहुंचाना नहीं चाहते हैं, चाहते हैं कि इंडस्ट्री तरक्की करे, चाहते हैं कि प्राडक्शन बढ़े, इसलिये अपने को कमजोर कहते हैं । लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि हमारे साथ इंसाफ न हो । हम चाहते हैं कि न्याय हो । मैं ने आपके सामने खर्च की रकम रख दी है, अब मैं आपके सामने प्रोडक्शन की फिगर रखना चाहता हूं । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मजदूरों ने कितना प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया है । टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में लगभग ४० प्रतिशत प्राडक्टिविटी बढ़ी है । उसके मुताबिक प्राफिट भी बढ़ा है । ये सारी की सारी चीज मैं ने टैक्सटाइल वेज बोर्ड के सामन एक पुस्तिका की शक्ल में रख दी थी । १९४८ के अन्दर जो प्रोडक्शन हुआ वह ५५९३ गज हुआ । मैं यह मार्च की फिगर

[श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा]

दे रहा हूं । इसके मुकाबले में १९५७ में, मार्च में वह बढ़ कर ९४०४ गज हो गया यानी ७०.६ या ७१ परसेंट वह बढ़ा । इतना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बाद भी क्या मैं यह कहने का अधिकारी नहीं है कि मुझ खाने को मिले, मेरी जो दूसरी न्यायोचित मांगें हैं, वे पूरी होनी चाहियें और क्या मैं इस चीज को हाउस के सामने रखने का अधिकारी नहीं हूं ? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप घंटी न बजायें और मुझे थोड़ा समय और . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पैम्बर साहब को खत्म करना चाहिय । आपने उत्पादन ७१ परसेंट बढ़ाया है और मैं ने आपको सौ परसेंट से ज्यादा वक्त दे दिया है ।

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : हम जितने कपड़े का उत्पादन करते हैं, उसके यार्डेज को नौ और आठ करोड़ रुपये का पाइयों और नये पैसों में हिसाब लगायें तो पता चलेगा कि वह १.२५ नया पैसा आता है । एक एक गज के ऊपर इतना पैसा आया । आज जो मिल मालिकों को दावा है कि मजदूरों की वेजेज बढ़ रही है, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है । मैं यह निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि बाजार के भाव कपड़े के बढ़े हैं, लेकिन इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर जो वेजेज हैं वह कम हुई हैं । इस चीज को निवेदन करने के लिये अगर हम कास्ट को देखने जाते हैं तो . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब काफी समय हो चुका है । इस चीज को देखने का वक्त नहीं है । श्री मूलचन्द दुबे ।

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): From the report that has been circulated, it appears that the overall agricultural production has risen by about 31 per cent compared with the year 1949-50. It also appears that industrial production has increased by 50 per cent as compared with the years 1950 and 1951. In spite of this increase in production, prices have also kept pace with it. The prices have also risen in the same proportion. This may be due to deficit financing or to some other causes to which the Minister will probably refer in his reply. But it does appear that we are in some kind of a vicious circle in this matter. It may be that we have reached the limit of deficit financing and it is no longer possible to control this spiralling of prices. Or it may be that production has not increased to the extent deficit financing has been resorted to. Be that as it may—that is a point for the consideration of the hon. Minister—I entirely agree with my hon. friend who preceded me that labour has to be kept satisfied, because if labour is not given a living wage, if labour is not satisfied, the result will be that production will not increase.

There is another matter which troubles me. That is the question of unemployment. It appears that the volume of unemployment at the end of the First Five Year Plan was about 5 lakhs, at the end of the Second Plan it is 10 lakhs and at the end of the Third Plan it is expected to be 15 lakhs or thereabouts, so that unemployment is also rising as our plans are developing. It appears to me, therefore, that there is something wrong in the planning that we are resorting to. We have not given that attention to our resources which we should have. In ordinary planning, the first thing that a person or a country does when planning is to make a survey of resources and requirements and adjust the requirements according to the resources.

What are our resources? Apart from monetary or financial resources, there is the resource of manpower, the human material. The 40 crores of people we have do not seem to have been taken into account in the plans that we have prepared. They are in fact taken into account as a liability rather than as an asset. That liability is mounting as our plans are expanding. In the First Plan, we had a

certain figure of unemployed. In the Second Plan, it is doubled; in the Third, it is expected to be doubled again. I think this increase is not the total increase, because the figures are based on any comprehensive statistical data but on the entries in the live registers of the Employment Exchanges. It goes without saying that all the persons who seek employment are not registered with the Employment Exchange. The result is that the total figure at the end of the Third Plan may be much more than 15 lakhs; it may be 20 lakhs or 30 lakhs. So something has to be done. Some plan has to be devised by which we will be able to employ our manpower to the extent possible.

The Report circulated to us shows that some lakhs of man-days have been lost. Suppose there are 15 lakhs of men who are idle. It means 151 lakh man days are lost every day for 365 days, not only for 365 days but for years and years. Just imagine the extent of national loss which the country is suffering because there is some defect in the Plan. The Plan has to be revised and reconsidered in the light of this factor.

In regard to unemployment, we have also to take into account the nature of the persons who are unemployed. There are unskilled labourers, skilled labourers and the educated unemployed. So far as unskilled labourers are concerned, it is difficult for them to get jobs. In the case of skilled labourers, they are able to get jobs, and even if they do not, they can just shift for themselves and work at home or do something else. But what about the educated unemployed? This is confined to those who have passed the matriculation or high school examination. My submission is that these people have to be employed somehow or other. But there is a difficulty in employing these people. During the British days it was only English education that was taken into consideration in recruiting men for government service. Government service acquired a great deal of prestige. Now every educated man wants to get into government service. The result is that whatever education we give to the boys, whether we make them engineers, technicians or agriculturists, whatever kind of education is given, at the end of it, the boys want government service. This tendency to seek government service and do nothing else has to be checked somehow or other. The only thing that we should do, in my opinion, is to change the entire pattern of our education so that at least this tendency of looking for government jobs and nothing else is checked somehow or other.

I find that there is a decision of Government to the effect that even after 1965 English shall continue to be an associate language. The result of this will be that there will be different classes of people. English education itself is creating a class among the people of this country. So, so long as this English education is there, this problem of unemployment is not going to be solved.

We must also do something to change the system of our planning. We somehow or other seem to think that the manner in which other countries in the west, the U.S.A., U.K. and other European countries, have progressed is the only way of progress. Conditions there are entirely different from what they are here. There they have a shortage of manpower. Here there is surplus manpower. Therefore, this surplus of manpower that we have has to be utilised somehow or other. I am not against big machines. I am not against big power plants. But they must be co-ordinated with the human material that we have. This human material must not be allowed to go to waste. Work must be found for the entire population of the country so that the entire national loss that we are now suffering may somehow or other be curtailed or checked. For that, my submission is that the plans that we are making have to be revised in such a way that the human material that we have as surplus must be utilised to the full.

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे (हाता) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं इस मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में या उसकी कार्यवाहियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहूं, थोड़ी सी बात जो माननीय सदस्य डांगे ने कही थी, उस सम्बन्ध में कह देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में लेबर पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में खास तौर से जिक्र किया। हमारा खयाल है कि वे भी यह समझते होंगे कि चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान में डिक्टेटरशिप आफ दी प्रोलेटेरियट नहीं है इसलिये एक प्रजातन्त्रात्मक देश की लेबर पालिसी में और एक अधिनायकवाद वाले देश की लेबर पालिसी में बड़ा फर्क होता है। यहां पर लेबर सारे नेशन या सारे राष्ट्र का एक हिस्सा है और उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे देश की लेबर पालिसी ऐसी है कि जिससे देश का भी विकास हो और साथ ही साथ हमारे श्रमिक लोगों का भी जीवन स्तर उन्नत हो। राष्ट्र को आगे बढ़ाने की सिर्फ एक नीति होती है और वह है उद्योग धंधों का विस्तार क्योंकि उद्योग धंधों को बढ़ा कर ही देश में उत्पादन की वृद्धि हो सकेगी। मेरे ख्याल से हमारे देश की और खास तौर से जो लेबर विभाग की पालिसी रही है उससे प्रोडक्शन आगे बढ़ा है और इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कह सकता हूं कि इस पालिसी की वजह से हमारे यहां उद्योगों में शान्ति भी रही है क्योंकि अगर आप पिछले सालों के आंकड़ों को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि हाल के वर्षों में उनके पिछले सालों के मुकाबले में मैन डेज लोस्ट की संख्या बहुत कम है और उद्योग धंधों में प्रगति होने के साथ साथ उत्पादन ज्यादा होने लगा है। ऐसा इसलिये हुआ है कि माननीय श्रम मन्त्री ने तमाम पार्टियों को इकट्ठा कर के उन में आपस में बातचीत कराई और तमाम चीजों को हल कराने की कोशिश की। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बावजूद इसके कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की या डांगे साहब की नीति या उनके विचार दूसरे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान का मजदूर आज इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझने लग गया है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लेबर के सम्बन्ध में जो विचार हैं उससे उसको कोई लाभ नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खुद डांगे साहब ने एक जगह पर एक बड़ा एक्सपेरीमेंट किया और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने भी एक सेंटर में काफी रुपया खर्च करके देखा लेकिन जब मजदूरों ने साथ नहीं दिया तो उस सेंटर को नाकामयाब होकर छोड़ दिया गया।

आखिर में हार मान कर डांगे साहब साहब और उनकी पार्टी को यह समझना पड़ा कि किस नीति से वे चल रहे हैं वह नहीं चल सकती। लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज लेबर पालिसी के लिये सबसे बड़ा चैलेंज अगर देश में है तो वह है स्वतन्त्र पार्टी क्योंकि वह पार्टी देश की प्रोग्रेस के खिलाफ मालूम पड़ रही है खास कर उसकी नीति श्रमिक वर्ग के खिलाफ है जिनके लिये हम लड़ रहे हैं। माननीय श्रम मन्त्री ने बावजूद इस बात के कि टैक्सटाइल मिलों में कठिनाई थी लेकिन जो एक सर्व सम्मति से फैसला हुआ था उसको उन्होंने माना लेकिन आज उसको एम्पलीमेंट करने में दिक्कत पैदा की जा रही है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि जहां पर यूनैनीमस डिसीजन हो, जहां पर सर्वसम्मति से फैसले किये जायं, गवर्नमेंट भी उसको मंजूर कर ले, मिल मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि जो उस बोर्ड में थे उन्होंने मंजूर किया लेकिन मिल मालिक सच्चे दिल से उन फैसलों को अमल में नहीं ला रहे हैं। लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब ने छोड़ दिया है कि अपने आप वह एम्पलीमेंट हो जायगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप इस त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन की सफलता चाहते हैं अगर आप देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति चाहते हैं और यह चाहते हैं कि आपस की बातचीत व सलाह मशविरे से उद्योगों में शान्ति रक्खी जाय तो यहां पर उन सब चीजों को कार्यान्वित करने में आप को सख्त पड़ना पड़ेगा वरना लोगों क

इस त्रिदलीय सम्मेलन से विश्वास उठ जायेगा और वे उसमें भाग नहीं लेंगे । और उसके बाद से फिर वही पुराना मैथड जो कि पहले चला करता था कि ताकत की आजमाइश होती थी और जो पार्टी मजबूत होती थी वह कामयाब होती थी, वही पुराना तरीका चलने लगेगा । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर लेबर मिनिस्टर साहिब ने जो कुछ भी फैसला हुआ या उसमें कुछ कमी या बेशी तो दूसरी बात थी लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसी बात नहीं की बल्कि फैसले को उसी तरह मान लिया । एक चीज मैं जरूर इसके बावजूद भी कहना चाहता हूं । यदि फैसले को लागू करने में दिक्कत हो यह एक आश्चर्य की बात है । उन बड़े बड़े वेज बोर्डों और पे कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में मेरी समझ में एक बात नहीं आती कि आखिर यह वेज बोर्ड और पे कमीशन के बनने की बात उठी क्यों । उठी इसलिये कि देश की नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी थी और चीजों के भाव ऊंचे उठे थे साथ ही मजदूरों को जो पैसा मिलता था उसमें वह चीजें जो कि पहिले उसे हासल हो जाया करती थीं अब नहीं मिल पातीं थीं । पैसे की क्रय शक्ति घट जाने से उतनी हद तक उसकी मजदूरी में कमी पड़ गयी थी उसी पैसे को बढ़ाने के लिये उसने मांग रक्खी और उस पर यह पे कमीशन या वेज बोर्ड बैठाये गये । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि इण्डियन लेबर कान्फ्रेंस ने जो नौर्म्स फिक्स किया गया था उसका क्या ख्याल किया गया । नौर्म्स के फिक्स करने का आधार यह था कि देश में केवल मजदूरों के लिये एक कंजम्शन यूनिट मानी जाय । बहुत से मजदूरों के ८, ८ और १०, १० बच्चे हैं लेकिन कम्प्रोमाइज यह हुआ कि केवल तीन आदमियों का एक परिवार ले लिया जाये और उसके आधार पर उनकी तनख्वाहें मुकर्रर हों लेकिन उन तीन आदमियों के परिवार के आधार पर जो तनख्वाह मुकर्रर हो रही है वह कैपेसिटी टु पे के आधार पर कम करते जाते हैं या नहीं तो मैं देख रहा हूं कि जब कोई उस बारे में फैसला होता है तो उसे एम्पलीमेंट करना मुश्किल होता है । एक सिद्धान्त की बात तो यह थी कि आपने फिफटीथ लेबर कान्फ्रेंस में जो यह तय किया था कि एक कंजम्पशन यूनिट हो, उसके ऊपर तनख्वाह हो जाती है जितना कि आप पे कर सकते हैं, जितनी आपकी पेइंग कैपेसिटी है उतना मजदूर को मिल जाता तो ठीक हो जाता । आज मजदूर भी यह चाहता है कि देश अगर विकास कर रहा है तो उसका भी उसमें हिस्सा हो । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह था कि अगर उसको नेशन की तरफ से सैक्रिफाइस का सर्टिफिकेट बाकी पैसे के लिये दे दिया जाता तो उस बेचारे को यह तो संतोष होता कि कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान को ऊंचा उठाने में उसका भी हाथ है । लेकिन इसलिये कि पेइंग कैपेसिटी नहीं है अतः सिद्धान्त के पालन में जरा सी भी ढिलाई की गई तो इस सिद्धान्त का पालन कभी नहीं हो सकता ।

दूसरी बात मझे पे कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में यह कहनी है कि पे कमीशन बैठाने का मतलब यह था कि जो एमैनिटीज और फैसेलिटीज पहले लोगों को मिला करती थीं तथा पैसे की क्रयशक्ति जिस हद तक कम पड़ गयी थी तो कमीशन के जरिये उस कमी को किसी हद तक पूरा किया जायेगा ताकि हमारे वर्कर्स को मिलने वाली सुविधाओं में कोई कमी न हो । इस पे कमीशन के बैठाने की मांग का यह इरादा कतई नहीं था कि मजदूरों की यह मांग हो कि जो सुविधाएं उन्हें अभी मिल रही हैं उनमें भी कमी कर दी जाये लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ ऐसी ही बात हुई है । यह तो मैं नहीं कहता कि उन सुविधाओं आदि को कम करवाने में हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर का कोई हाथ था । सवाल यह है कि उसके लिये कोई भी जिम्मेदार हो लेकिन लेबर मिनिस्टर अपने को उसकी जिम्मेदारी से बरी नहीं कर सकते और मेरा कहना तो यह है कि लेबर मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने जो सिद्धान्त सर्वसम्मति से तय

[श्री काशीनाथ पांडे]

हुआ था उस पर उन्हें अमल कराने के लिये कोशिश करनी चाहिये और अगर आज वे उस पर अमल नहीं भी करा पा रहे हैं तो कम से कम हम उस सिद्धान्त से विचलित तो न न हों ।

अब मैं अपने कुछ अन्य प्वायण्ट्स पर आता हूं । मुझे यह कहना है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा जो काम किये गये उनमें सबसे रिमोर्केबल और स्वागत योग्य चीज यह हुई है कि उन्होंने एम्पलाइज स्टेट इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन के द्वारा मिलने वाली मेडीकल बेनीफिट या मेडिकल फैसेलिटीज मजदूरों के फैमिली यूनिट्स पर बढ़ा दी हैं । इस बढ़ाव से १.८४ लाख फैमिली यूनिट्स को मेम्बर्स नहीं बल्कि फैमिली यूनिट्स को लाभ होता है और हमारा ख्याल है कि धीरे धीरे जिस तरीके से यह स्कीम कार्यान्वित की जा रही है गांवों के तमाम लोगों को भी इसके अन्दर शामिल कर लिया जायेगा और शहरों के पास या ऐसे गांव वाले जो कि शहर में आकर बसे हुए हैं उन्हें दवा दारू की सुविधा हो जायगी ।

एक चीज जो मुझे श्रम मन्त्री से कहनी है वह है वर्कर्स एजूकेशन के सम्बन्ध में । मैंने यह देखा कि अमरीका जैसे देश में जहां वर्कर्स कौंशस हैं श्रमिक वर्ग वहां पर खास खास तौर से कौंशेस है वहां वर्कर्स एजकेशन पर काफी जोर दिया जा रहा है । अमरीका के पास इतना पैसा है कि वे वर्कर्स एजूकेशन के निमित्त यूनिवरसिटी में एक खास विंग खोल देते हैं । वहां की यूनियनें काफी आर्गेनाइज्ड हैं और मजदूर में भी वहां पर काफी कौंशसनैस है फिर भी वहां वर्कर्स को एजूकेट किया जा रहा है । क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र की नींव ही हिल जाती है अगर लोगों के अन्दर चेतना या जाग्रति न हो और अगर लोग वैसे ही कूप मंडूक के समान बने हुए पड़े रहें । जब मजदूर अचेत हों तो कोई भी आदमी अनर्गल बात कह कर उनके विश्वास को हिला सकता है लेकिन जिस वक्त उनके अन्दर चेतना आ जायेगी मेरा ख्याल है कि किसी बात का उन पर असर नहीं होगा । हमारे यहां वर्कर्स एजूकेशन का काम गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया और लेबर मिनिस्ट्री इस बात को कर रही है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता भी हूं कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री को लेबर का मुझ से ज्यादा अनुभव है । मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूं कि वे हम से ज्यादा अनुभव रखते हैं उनकी योग्यता हम से ज्यादा है लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी सरकारी विंग अगर वर्कर्स के अन्दर चेतना पैदा करने की कोशिश करेगा तो वह सफल नहीं हो सकता । वर्कर्स एजूकेशन का जो बोर्ड है उस की गवर्निंग बौडी का मैं आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० की तरफ से मेम्बर हूं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० तो सरकारी विंग हो गया है ।

श्री काशीनाथ पांडे : जैसे कि आप हैं क्योंकि सरकार के विधान के अनुसार ही आप इस हाउस में आये हुये है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री को यूनियनों पर भरोसा करना चाहिये और यूनियंस की सहायता करनी चाहिये ताकि स्वयं वर्कर्स को एजुकेट करें । जो टीचर्स ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कोर्स के लिये जाते है वे ऐसे लोग होते हैं जो कि एक तरह से सरप्लस है ट्रेड यूनियन फील्ड में । कोई आदमी जो ट्रेड यूनियनों के लिये एसेंशियल हो उन्हें ट्रेड यूनियन ट्रेनिंग के लिये नहीं भेजा करते उन्हें चार महीने की ट्रेनिंग की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती । इसलिये सरप्लस लोग जो ट्रेनिंग के लिये आयेंगे और वहां से ट्रेंड होकर जायेंग

तो उनकी बातों का मजदूरों पर कितना असर पड़ेगा मैं नहीं समझता ।

इसलिये मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बात पर उनको पुनः विचार करना चाहिये कि इस देश के अन्दर वर्कर्स की एजूकेशन का मामला कितना जरूरी है । आई० एल० ओ० ने भी इस पर जोर दिया है, मेरा सुझाव है कि आप सेंट्रल आरगेनाइजेशंस को कानफिडेंस में लें, उनको बुलाकर उनकी राय लें कि किस तरह से वर्कर्स को एजूकेट किया जा सकता है और किस तरह से वे तैयार होंगे आपसे कोआपरेट करने के लिये मेरा ख्याल है कि यही तरीका इसके लिये ठीक होगा ।

एक मर्तबा मैंने यहां आध घंटे की बहस उठायी थी उन मजदूरों के संबंध में जो एम्पलायर्स को अपना प्रावीडेंट फंड का कांट्रीब्यूशन तो दे चुके हैं, लेकिन एम्पलायर्स ने उसे सरकार के पास जमा नहीं किया है । वह रुपया सरकार के पास जमा नहीं है और अगर इस बीच में कोई मजदूर मर गया या काम से अलग हो गया, तो उसको कोई बैनीफिट नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन उनका कांट्रीब्यूशन बराबर कटता जा रहा है इस तरह से तीन करोड़ रुपया मजदूरों का एम्पलायर्स के यहां बाकी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें उन मजदूरों का क्या कुसूर है । उनका प्रावीडेंट फंड का कांट्रीब्यूशन उनकी तनख्वाह से काट लिया जाता है और उसका कोई बैनीफिट उनको नहीं मिलता क्योंकि वह रुपया सरकार के पास जमा नहीं होता । जो बोर्ड आफ ट्रस्टीज है उसमें भी यह सवाल उठा और लोगों ने ऐतराज किया । उनका एतराज यह था कि अगर सरकार उन मजदूरों को दूसरे फंड से सहायता पहुंचाये भी तो वह पैसा जो मिल मालिक के यहां बाकी है उसको सरकार रियलाइज नहीं कर सकेगी । लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि लेबर मिनिस्ट्री अपनी कारवाई में ढिलाई नहीं करेगी । और वह इसके लिये पूरी तरह से कोशिश कर रही है । मैं तो कहूंगा कि वही आज लेबरर्स के इंटरेस्ट्स को सेफगार्ड कर सकती है, दूसरा कोई यह काम नहीं कर सकता । मजदूरों का जो पैसा जमा होता है उसके बारे में एम्पलायर्स के खिलाफ कारवाई करने के लिये मजदूर यूनियन्स के पास पैसा नहीं है । सरकार ही इस काम को कर सकती है, और अगर सरकार इस विषय में थोड़े से अपोजीशन की वजह से चुप हो जाती है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि यह वर्कर्स के साथ अन्याय होगा । इसलिये जो कुछ भी चीजें सामने आयी हैं उनको लेकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिये ।

मैं प्रावीडेंट फंड एक्ट के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी भी एम्पलायर उसे तरह तरह इंटरप्रेट करते हैं । जो कोल माइन्स प्रावीडेंट फंड के अनुसार वर्कर्स में डोमेस्टिक सरवेंट तथा माली भी शामिल हैं । लेकिन इंडस्ट्री में जो डोमेस्टिक सरवेंट फैक्टरी से तनख्वाह पाते हैं वह वर्कर नहीं माने जाते । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि फैक्टरी ऐक्ट में कुछ परिवर्तन करना चाहिये ताकि जो भी फैक्टरी से तनख्वाह पाता है उसको प्रावीडेंट फंड का फायदा मिल सके । अभी यह होता है कि कुछ लोगों को फैक्टरी से तनख्वाह मिलती है लेकिन वह फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के अन्दर नहीं आते जिससे उनको फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के मातहत जो फायदा मिल सकता है वह नहीं मिल पाता, और न उनको फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के मुताबिक छुट्टियां ही मिल पाती हैं । और न काम के घंटे ही उनके नियत है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आपने इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स ऐक्ट में वर्कर को डिफाइन कर दिया है कि जो ५०० रुपया तक तनख्वाह पाता है, चाहे वह कोई भी काम क्यों न करता हो उसको वर्कमैन समझा जायगा और उसको पूरा फायदा पहुंचेगा, इसी तरह से फैक्टरी ऐक्ट में भी हमको ऐसा संशोधन कर देना चाहिये ताकि तमाम वर्कर्स को फैक्टरी ऐक्ट के मुताबिक छुट्टियां आदि मिल सकें । साथ ही उनके काम के घंटे भी

[श्री काशीनाथ पांडे]

ले हो जायें। अभी कहा जाता है कि वाचमैन वरकर की डेफीनीशन से कवर नहीं होता या जो क्लर्क बाहर काम करता है वह उसमें नहीं आता। इसलिये हम उनको छुट्टियां नहीं दिलवा सकते जिससे उनको परेशानी होती है। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि फैक्टरी ऐक्ट में जरूरी संशोधन कर दिया जाये ताकि इन लोगों को भी फायदा पहुंच सके जिनको इस वक्त नहीं पहुंच रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है उसको आप देखें। उसे देखने से आपको मालूम होगा कि स्ट्राइक तो अब नामुमकिन हो गया है। आप पब्लिक सेक्टर को लीजिये। पब्लिक सेक्टर में आपकी पालिसी के अनुसार मसलों को आपसी बातचीत करके निपटाया जाये ऐसी कोई खास मशीनरी नहीं है। अगर किसी वर्कर को मिल के फैसले से सन्तोष न हो तो वह अपना डिस्प्यूट किसी कोर्ट में नहीं ले जा सकता। जब उनके ग्रीवान्स को दूर करने का उनके सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं होगा तो उनमें असन्तोष होगा और उसका परिणाम भिलाई में देखने को मिला। उन्होंने भिलाई में स्ट्राइक क्यों किया, इसकी उनको जरूरत क्यों पड़ी। इसका कारण यह था कि उनके सामने दूसरा रास्ता नहीं था। कोई कोर्ट नहीं है जिसके सामने वह अपना डिस्प्यूट रेफर कर सकें। जब उनके सामने कोई रास्ता नहीं रहा तो उन्होंने स्ट्राइक किया।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो एवार्ड दिये जाते हैं उनको एम्प्लीमेंट भी कभी कभी नहीं किया जाता। उनके खिलाफ हाईकोर्ट में एम्प्लायर जाते हैं और वहां से भी यदि उनके मुआफिक फैसला नहीं हुआ तो वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट को चले जाते हैं और इस तरह से न्याय मिलने में देर होती है और सालों लग जाते हैं। पांच पांच साल तक मामला लटका रहता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास अपना बहुत काम होता है और वह अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार उस मामले को निपटाती है। वह सुप्रीम बाडी है। हम उससे यह तो कह नहीं सकते कि इस मामले को जल्द निपटा दिया जाये। ऐसी हालत में मजदूर को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। आप एवार्ड को इम्प्लीमेंट कर नहीं सकते और डिले को रोक नहीं सकते। ऐसी हालत में अगर मजदूर को यदि मुनासिब सहायता नहीं दी जायेगी तो स्ट्राइक नहीं होगा तो क्या होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद आपको यह डिफाइन कर देना चाहिये कि कौन सा स्ट्राइक लीगल है और कौन सा इल्लीगल है। यह चीज अभी तक वेग है। इसलिये अगर आप इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक्स को रोकना चाहते हैं तो उसको डिफाइन कर दीजिये।

मैं श्री डांगे साहब से इस बात में सहमत हूं कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में आप मजदूर के बारे में भी कोई फैसला जरूर कर दें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मजदूरों को पैसा मिल जाये तब वह काम की बात करें, लेकिन यदि आप चाहते हैं कि मजदूर प्लान को सफलता से कोआपरेट करें और प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़े, तो मजदूर भी अपनी तनख्वाह के बारे में उचित आश्वासन चाहता है। सैकिंड फाइव ईयर प्लान उसने देख लिया उसके लिये विशेष कोई बात नहीं हुई। वेजबोर्ड का फैसला टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री में इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। दूसरे अभी आयेंगे और उनको भी आप एक्सेप्ट कर लेंगे यह मुझे आशा है। लेकिन मजदूर तो इस पर विश्वास करता है कि उसे कितना पैसा उसके हाथ पर मिला। तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक ऐसी पालिसी नहीं बनायेंगे थर्ड फाइव ईयर प्लान में किसी वस्तु के सेल की कीमत में मजदूर का क्या भाग होगा यह मामला हल नहीं होगा। मजदूर यह जानना चाहता है कि तीसरी प्लान में हमें इतना मिल सकेगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for giving us a good review of the work done by the Labour Ministry. My hon. friend, Shri Dange, mentioned certain basic points during the course of his speech. He also mentioned that the Central Government employees organisations, the Railwaymen's Federation, the Defence Employees Federation and the Confederation and the P. & T. employees and the other organisations have ultimatly come to the conclusion that in order to get certain demands fulfilled they had to resort to direct action. I must make it clear to the hon. Minister, who commands the confidence of all the working classes, whether in the public or the private sector that this decision was taken after a thorough and deep consideration of all the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. During the discussion on the report of the Pay Commission, I said that the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry had really discouraged the working classes of the country by saying that the recommendation of the 15th labour conference were not binding on the Government and that they were not ratified. I would only read the passage given in the Commission's report for the information of this House and of the hon. Minister. I am sure he has read it very carefully. The reply that was given by the Finance Ministry is as under:

> "...The Government desire me to make it clear that the recommendations of the Labour Conference should not be regarded as decisions of Government and have not been formally ratified by the Central Government. They should be regarded as what they are, namely, the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference which is tripartite in character. Government have, at no time, committed themselves to taking executive action to enforce the recommendations."

Sir, as I said in the past, if these recommendations are not accepted, then what is going to be the pay of the workers whether in the public or in the private sector? The Pay Commission has not taken a note of it, because this letter was received from the Finance Ministry. I say, Sir, with all respect to the Pay Commision, to those eminent economists and Supreme Court Judges, they did not dare to take any action after reading this letter.

On the day the Textile Wage Board reporet was submitted I was surprised to see that the members of the Textile Wage Board acepted this and in their recommendations they have said clearly—page 20, para. 93:—

> "We have accordingly framed our unanimous decisions so as to ensure that (a) the principles of a need-based formula as enunciated by the Resolution of the 15th Labour Conference are kept in view....."

If I may be permitted to use the expression, if it is parliamentary, I should say that these recommendations of the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry and the recommendations of the Wage Board for Cement Industry are not less than a slap on the face of the Pay Commission. So what business we have or the Government have to tell the private owners to accept these recommendations if they cannot possibly accept the decisions of the 15th Labour Conference in their own case?

Sir, there is another point which agitates my mind, and I am rather confused about it. I would ask, as an immature trade unionist, one particular question to the hon. Minister, whom I consider to be one of the mature trade unionists of the country. Now, in this recommendation of the Pay Commission, Dr. Akroid has been substituted by Dr. Patwardhan, 47 ounces have been substituted by 32 ounces. The price of these 32 ounces of commodities has been calculated at 56 naye paise. I put a question to the hon. Finance Minister and wanted a reply, but that reply is

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

somewhere missing. I do not know how in Delhi 15 ounces of cereals, 3 ounces pulses, 6 ounces of vegetables, 4 ounces milk, 1½ ounces of gur and sugar, 1¼ ounces of vegetable oil and 1¼ ounces of groundnut could be purchased at 56 naye paise. It passes my imagination. It is said that on the basis of the prevalent prices in the market in 1958 it was calculated that 32 ounces of these commodities could be purchased for 56 naye paise. I am in Delhi, Sir, with the blessings of the people of Kanpur, ever since 1957. I could never purchase these 32 ounces for 56 naye paise. I do not know how any man can possibly purchase all these 32 ounces at 56 naye paise.

Therefore, Sir, the very foundation on which the recommendation of the Pay Commission has been based is wrong. I would ask the hon. Minister to kindly consider if 56 naye paise can give 32 ounces of these commodities. If it cannot, I think that the recommendations of the Pay Commission require revision and this particular recommendation about minimum wage requires reconsideration.

I know when a strike decision has been taken it will be said that the nation is in difficulty, and why should the Central Government employees on whose shoulders depend the success of the Third Five Year Plan, the Second Five Year Plan and the security of the country take such a decision. I must assure this House and the hon. Minister that if the country is in danger the Central Government employees will never go on strike. The Central Government employees may not get a minimum wage, but I am sure that they do not lack in minimum patriotism. That is there, and they may not take that decision.

But today, Sir, these two million employees under the banner of a united organisation, the joint council of action, have decided to go on strike. Even today during the Question Hour a question was asked by me and also other hon. friends—Shri Anthony Pillai and others—on the Pay Commission's report. A straight question was put to the hon. Finance Minister. Since many complicated questions are to be discussed, the question of relativity, the question of wage differential etc., we asked whether the trade union organisation of the employees, whether the Central Government Employees' Federation or union will be taken into confidence and these matters will be discussed with them at the time of implementation or before implementation. This straight question, Sir, was answered, of course, in a straight way, and the non-violent reply which came from the hon. Minister was: "No, there is no necessity, because the organisations had their own say at the time of giving evidence before the Pay Commission." Sir, I can realise and I can appreciate this particular thing. No Central Government employees' organisation should be given another chance if the recommendations, if the memoranda or the scales of pay recommended by these organisations had been accepted by the Central Pay Commission. They have not accepted them. Now, the report has not accepted the decisions of the 15th Labour Conference which, naturally, the Central Government employees have a right to discuss afrash before it is implemented. If this meagre demand is not accepted, I hope the Central Government employees may decide for a strike, they might consider whether a strike should come about or not. Such declarations, such blunt statements from the Finance Minister will compel the Central Government employees to go on strike. This is not a helpful attitude. If anybody refuses even to talk on this issue, I do not know what is left before the Central Government employees to decide.

My other point is about the Textile Wage Board. I am not discussing the report as such, but even that much, the unanimous recommendation of this Textile Wage Board is not going to be accepted by the millowners. I am concerned about Kanpur and U.P. The millowners association, the representatives of the employers' organisation

have met the hon. Minister and expressed their difficulty about the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. They have said that a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs will be required. Sir, I know the Kanpur millowners better than anybody else here. They do not want to pay income-tax. They have not paid income-tax, wealth tax and gift tax to the tune of Rs. 4·8 crores. They have not paid sales tax to the tune of Rs. 21 lakhs. They have not paid railway freight charges for the siding to the tune of some lakhs of rupees. They have not paid water charges to the corporation to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs. They have not paid electricity charges to the electricity company of Kanpur, which is of course a nationalised concern, to the tune of Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs. They can pay only at the time of election to some people. They can only present a purse of Rs. 1 lakh to the Swatantra Party, but they are unable to pay Rs. 38 lakhs. Sir, I am only submitting before the hon. Minister one thing. Today the Kanpur millowners are not in the grip of any crisis. They were helped probably by the Centre. The Central Government helped them and the State Government also helped them. They are making profits today. If they come forward with the argument that they are unable to pay anything, they are facing a crisis, it should not be taken any note of.

My next point is about the appointment of a national tribunal for the bank employees. After this assurance from the hon. Minister while he was making a statement on an adjournment motion where he said that the State Bank employees will not be victimised—I am sure he never means to victimise them—what happens? The State Bank strike was withdrawn. The employees wanted that their period of absence during the strike period should be covered by leave with pay. Even this much is refused. I feel that this meagre request of the State Bank employees should be conceded. After all, they have withdrawn the strike. The history of trade union movement in the public sector clearly shows that the period of absence during strike period is always covered by leave with pay if due.

Now, coming back to the national tribunal, I do not know whether the hon. Minister pleaded for this national tribunal for the bank employees. The strike by 70,000 bank employees on the 27th of last month clearly is an ample manifestation of anger against the imposition of the national tribunal. I really do not understand why a commission was denied to them. I request the hon. Minister to throw some light on this. I feel that this acceptance of a national tribunal for bank employees is a virtual defeat of the hon. Minister in the hands of the bank-owners. That is my feeling; I may be wrong.

Coming to the wage boards, the recommendations of the wage boards for textile and cement industries should be implemented immediately. For plantations, metal industry, leather, chemical and transport industries, wage boards should also be appointed. In regard to jute, some decision is being taken about the representative character of various trade union organisations. My friend, Shri Ramsingh Bhai Varma, who is a seasoned trade unionist, mentioned about the figures. I do not hold the brief for the AITUC, but I want to know from the hon. Minister or his Deputy the verified figure in 1958 and whether it is not a fact that in 6 or 7 States, the verified figures of the AITUC are more than the INTUC. He has always evaded this question. If the figures of AITUC were more in 1958 in the jute industry, I would like that AITUC should be given representation in the jute wage board.

About dock workers, something has been said by Shri Dange. Shri Mehta submitted a report and after reading the reply of the Deputy Minister, we find that most of the recommendations have not been implemented. I want to know what specific recommendations have been implemented. He mentioned about 46 recommendations.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The other day I read a notice in the Statesman issued by the Deputy Chairman of the Dock Board. He said that only for the painters and others it has been accepted and not for all the categories.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That too partially. I want to know whether Shri Mehta went into the details of it and whether it is a fact that the Regional Labour Commissioner was appointed there as administrative officer. My information is that this Regional Labour Commissioner, Shri Talib, went there as administrative officer. Later on he went to Pakistan and he has not come back so far. I want a clear reply. He wanted leave to go to Pakistan. He has swindled Government money there; I do not know how much. My information is Rs. 200 or Rs. 100 from each worker was taken at the time of registration. This Regional Commissioner has gone to Pakistan after swindling Government money. I would like to know who granted him leave knowing that he is going to Pakistan. I want to know if he has come back, if not, whether he has resigned and whether his resignation has been accepted by Government or not. This is a slur on the Labour Ministry that such a responsible officer should go to Pakistan. He has huge property in Dacca and other places and he has never come back.

About unemployment a lot has been said. During the question hour, a very important question was asked, whether during the third Five Year Plan, the unemployment will be more. We have been pleading in this House for unemployment dole. When we spend so much money on other things, why should we feel shaky about granting unemployment dole? After all, the third Plan should not result in more unemployment. I am happy to know that every effort is being made in the case of the Bhakra and Hirakud workers and other workers. I hope something will be done.

About the recognition of unions, it is most unfortunate that with all the sincere and earnest efforts of the hon. Minister some parallel organisations have been formed. I know in defence, there was only one organisation. But some people who could not be elected immediately formed another parallel federation and called us all, including Shri S. M. Joshi, as anti-national. They said, "because this federation is in the hands of anti-nationals, that is why, we have formed a National Federation". When we put a question in Parliament whether the Deputy Minister was a party to it and whether he addressed those workers, he jumped up and said, "Yes; the patriotic workers have formed this federation".

Sir, this division and disruption coming from the Treasury Benches, specially from the Deputy Minister, is wrong. I would request the hon. Deputy Minister not to indulge in such activities. Otherwise, this will completely disturb their movement. Let him not become an emblem of disruption and disunity.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Sir, I would like to express at the outset my sense of appreciation of the get-up of the report. It seems to be an improvement over last and perhaps I may not be wrong if I say it is an improvement over the reports of other Ministries also.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What about the contents?

Shri Keshava: I am coming to the contents. But the main difficulty, I feel, is that the Labour Ministry is not absolutely effective. Perhaps the hon. Minister was pleased to make a reference to this while initiating the debate, but I am very anxious that we must evolve somehow a method in which we should make the Ministry absolutely effective. Otherwise, all these diffisulties will certainly be there.

I am of the opinion that somehow, that active spirit is lacking in the mind of the workers, that urge for activity, for building up the nation. That seems to be wanting in every quarter. Speed is the thing that is most needed today and every attention must be paid to see that rapid decisions are taken and implemented rapidly. There does not seem to be any effort in that direction. Delays are very common in the administration. It has become so proverbial that some of the westerners have been thinking that in India morrow means not the next day, but sometime in the future. They should not give room for any such considerations. I am very anxious that the spirit of quick action must certainly be resorted to. After all, administration does not mean anything other than an unending adventure of serving our country. In this advanture, all the various sectors will have to co-operate and hamonised the work. The efficiency of the officers does not lie in their individual capacity, but they must have the faculty of getting things done by others. That is the thing which appears to be wanting. Something must be done in this direction as well.

At the outset, I would like to refute with all the vehemence at my command one thing. The previous speaker was contending that we have brought about a division in the ranks of labour. I feel we should be very grateful to the Chinese people that they have invaded our borders. Good and bad things are always mixed together. One good feature of the situation is that we have been able to know a section of the people and the colours they are made up of. The time has come in our country today when we are in a corner in the road where the workers can no longer neglect the matter and they have got to take a decision whether they should go the democratic way or the other way. This is not a matter which is causing a division or disruption.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Division came even before the Chinese aggression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If an hon. Member makes too many interruptions that time will be debited to him when he speaks.

Shri Keshava: This has brought about a situation in which they have to take a decision; it is very vital. Otherwise, the cancer would have been very seriously working into the heart of our country.

16 hrs.

I was mentioning in my previous speeches also, about the welfare officers. There must be a regular cadre of welfare officers. But now I learn that even in spite of the report of the expert, Mr. Richardson, even though very well-trained welfare officers have been coming out in good numbers in our country the Labour Department is not able to put them in their proper places. It looks as though every concern is anxious to put up its own men, trained men of its own choice with the result that this set of officers are lying idle. This factor has to be tackled in the proper way and something has got to be done to get necessary justice done to the training that has been given to these people.

When I am on the welfare question I would like to refer to one case. It was discovered recently, a few days ago, that there is the instance of one Lal Singh, who is a gate-keeper attached to the Ordnance Depot in Delhi Cantonment. That gate-keeper has been a conscientious worker and he has been unwilling to join any association of any colour. Unfortunately, he has now been made to work without salary for a full period of seven years. For seven long years he had been working without salary. He has done unstinted hard work. The hardest, honest work has been done by him and every officer is praising.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he has worked for seven years without pay, perhaps he does not need it.

Shri Keshava: He is undergoing terrible hardship and he is having only one meal a day. He has preferred petitions and appeals through the proper channel to the authorities concerned. Still no relief has come to that unfortunate worker. It is absolutely ultra-constitutional. In fact, it was a very surprising thing for me when it was brought to my notice. That immediately demonstrates the helplessness that we are labouring under. So, I would like to suggest that something should be done in that matter as well.

Then, for holding union meetings even outside the work site permission is not given. When a trade union meeting is being held and when a trade union leader is addressing a meeting, he is served with notice why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. This is the state of affairs prevailing in that sphere. It is the fundamental right of a trade union leader to address the workers. On the one side we talk of educating the workers. On the other side, the officers try to punish those workers who address meetings. That is a matter which has to be looked into and, if possible, something may be done.

Then, we have built thousands and thousands of houses all over Delhi for refugees and others. I hope I may be pardoned if I say that it is absolutely unbecoming of us that we are not able to give any relief whatsoever to any extent to the workers in respect of their shelter. This is a thing which we could have done. We talk so much of co-operation. When the industrial workers have formed themselves into the house-building societies, duly registered, when they apply for loans something is wrong somewhere and nothing is done. They are even going to the length of saying that they would themselves offer labour and build their own houses. What a nice idea would it be. If only we give them some encouragement they will build their own houses. I learn that 37,000 acres of land were acquired by Government and we have not been able to give them a few acres for purposes of construction of houses. We talk of co-operation in a very efficient manner but we are not able to implement this kind of thing.

I would suggest, if I may be permitted to do so, that the Labour Ministry must have an engineering section, if possible. If they could themselves afford to give some sanction within the framework of the other set-up, in the interests of the workers, it would be a good thing. Even in the States, though the Ministry sanctions money for the construction of houses by the House Boards for workers every year, that money lapses and it is not put to use at all. That is not a good situation and that has to be taken into consideration.

Coming to the public sector, Government being the largest employer, public sector must be regarded as an opportunity for the Government to demonstrate that it is an ideal employer. But, on the other hand, we are having quite the contrary experience and we have not been able to implement even the very legislative measures that we enact in respect of the public sector. That is a very unsatisfactory state of affair, and that is a matter which we should certainly guard against.

Then I would like to submit that employment exchange is not the only type of organisation for employment of labour. It should look to the arrangement for recruitment of labour in the Gorakhpur area. It looks as though it is a manpower corporation just meant for recruiting some unskilled labour. Of course, there is an element of compulsion and want of facility for them to move about and all those things there. If those obnoxious elements are removed, there are some very good elements also there. While I was in Gorakhpur I found that every day Rs. 1 lakh was being contributed to the village economy. Workers used to come from the

coal mines and go back after work. There was compulsory saving of their wages and each labourer, I saw with my own eyes, accumulated about Rs. 800 to 1,000, and in one case Rs. 2,000 even, and their contribution to the village economy was about Rs. 1 lakh. That is a very salutary feature that has got to be maintained somehow. I would even suggest that it could be introduced in other parts, wherever there is such heavy labour.

Shri Nanda: There is a report on that also.

Shri Keshava: I would like Government to take action on this report, not to wipe out the organisation altogether but to maintain all the salutary features of the organisation.

Some of my hon. friends here suggested that there should be a Special Bench for disposal of labour matters in the Supreme Court. I think, automatically whenever labour matters go before the Court, they are more often than not considered by the same Judges. It is always a sort of Special Bench. Now if a Special Bench is regularly constituted for this purpose that might lead to delay in the disposal of cases. I do not think we need stress that point any further.

In Bangalore I find that cooks, sweepers and others attached to the concerns are not being authorised to form themselves into a union. This is something which I am unable to understand. I feel that something has got to be done and we should remove that difficulty for them.

I saw from the Report that two posts of Regional Labour Commissioners with headquarters at Dhanbad and New Delhi were created for helping the implementation of labour laws and for verification of membership of trade union organisations respectively. I do not see why one such headquarter and one such regional centre should not be opened in the south, somewhere near Bangalore. That is a matter which has to be taken into consideration. The proposed insurance scheme regional hospital in the city of Bangalore is a long overdue affair. Many industries are located in the city of Bangalore and there are thousands and thousands of workers employed there. So, it is a very dire need and that has got to be attended to immediately.

So far as the workers' education is concerned, much has been said about it. But if I can make a suggestion I would like to suggest that the trade unions themselves may be given a sort of grant-in-and by the Government, if possible, so that they would be under our control and subject to the supervision of the Government and its directions. They would be in a position to start schools and try to educate the workers to the best extent possible. Instead of thinking of giving cash emoluments to the workers I would like to suggest that all efforts must be made for safeguarding against the rise in prices by providing stores for selling grain and other essential materials to the workers at very reasonable prices, even at subsidised prices.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do concede that the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment is a man full of noble and good intensions.... (*Interruption*). I think it will please you. But, I am afraid, he possibly does not have the nerve to implement and bring into practice what he desires. Just a few minutes ago, my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, said, that the wage boards constituted for cement and textile industries in their wisdom considered to pay nearly Rs. 100 as the minimum salary to the workers concerned. But the Second Pay Commision to which the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Finance Minister and several other hon. Ministers have paid profuse compliments, considered that Rs. 80 would be sufficient for the Class IV grade workers. How ridiculous it is to find that the wage board recommends approximately Rs. 100 for the cement workers but the Pay Commission does not find it

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possible, practicable and justifiable to recommend a similar amount of salary for the railway workers. Do you think that the Railways as a commercial institution and as an industry which is responsible for keeping the most difficult and vital part of our life going on could not be expected, or in their case it could not be called desiable, to give to the railway workers at least something which we can give to cement and textiles workers? This simply proves that the Second Pay Commission could not, or rather it did not, discharge its responsibility with any sense of fairness or with any sense of justice.

Therefore I urge upon you once again that the issue of the Second Pay Commission is not yet a dead horse. It is still alive. I would expect the hon. Labour Minister to prevail upon his colleagues that the Third Five Year Plan, however stupendous it might be and whatever big a size it may have, cannot infuse a sense of urgency and a sense of cheerful cooperation in the mind of our workers and in the mind of our countrymen to say that we are building our country and are receiving our due, so let us put in the last drop that we have in the development of our country. Therefore once again I urge upon the hon. Minister of Labour that he should try to instil and inject a fresh thinking in the minds of his own colleagues at least when the time is such that we shall soon be launching on the Third Five Year Plan.

Then I come to the question of the Code of Discipline. Again I can tell you that the intention and the motive behind the Code of Discipline cannot be challenged. It is not me alone, my party and the HMS but every right thinking person in this country who has good wishes for this Code of Discipline. But wherever you go you find the question is that the Code of Discipline could not work and the prospect that lies ahead is not cheerful. Even my hon. friend, Dr. Melkote and my hon. friend, Shri Pandey, who comes from the neighbouring province of UP and who, I concede, has much larger experience of labour problems than I have, feels that and has made no secret of it. Why is it so? How could it be that the hon. Minister decided about it, there is a unanimous decision and there is no dissenting voice, when it comes to the implementing of the decision, the hon. Minister who presided is without ceremony let down by his own colleagues? What a disgraceful situation it is? With all respect to the hon. Labour Minister, who happens to be my senior in almost all respect, I may say that if I would have been in that position certainly I would have kicked off that responsibility and that ministry .... (*Interruption*). Why do you not listen to me? It is so obvious. In parlimentary democracy for every decision that a Minister takes there is community of responsibility. It has been made clear not only in this House but everywhere. When a Minister presides over a conference, a decision is taken and he does not record his dissent there, then it is supposed to be a decision of the entire Cabinet. If the Cabinet does not approve of it subsequently, it is rather imperative on that Minister to resign, go back to the people and say, "Well, I took a decision, it was not approved of by my colleagues and so I come out." What happened in the case of Shri Giri? I want water.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will provide him with that, surely, but he has 20 minutes in all.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Excuse me. I am speaking on behalf of my party. I must get at least 30 minutes. That was told to me by the hon. Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there are ten parties and if I were to give to each of them half an hour, that would mean five hours. But there are only four hours that are to be distributed.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Let me respectfully submit—I am not challeng-

ing you; you know how highly I respect the Chair.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue with his speech instead of fighting over it.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Let us be clear about this. The leader of the Communist Party got one hour. Could I not be given half an hour? There is no other speaker from my party.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Let him take water and cool down a bit.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I may assure Shri Bharucha that I am always a cool-headed man. So, this is an extraordinary constitutional point.

The major issue in the code of discipline is this, that the Government officers or the Government shall take no partisan view when it comes to inter-union matters of activities. As far as my own experience goes—and I do not think anyone will contradict me either inside the House or outside—the officers, the Minister and especially, if I may submit with due respect, my friend the Deputy Minister, can never.....

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Why so much respect?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Mr. Sharma, I thought you were an old man, but you have not grown up. Chronologically he may be old, but he has still to grow up mentally.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I would like to know to which Sharma he refers. I did not interrupt.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): He refers to Shri M. R. Krishna.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Punjab was not in my mind.

For a healthy democracy, trade unionism has to develop in this country. All of us want it. Naturally, Government may have its own labour union if it likes. I do not go to the extent of saying that the INTUC is the stooge of the Government. It may or it may not be, that does not interest me any longer, but it is clear that the INTUC does get certain favours which are not legally due to it.

My hon friend said that the patriotic workers of the defence establishments have come out with a separate organisation because enlightenment has dawned on them because of the Chinese aggression. This is rather, I think, a very silly observation. If it is unparliamentary, I would take it back.

Shri Nanda: What was the word used?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am waiting for your decision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What was the word used. That is not clear to me also.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I said "silly observation".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In what connection was it? Whose observation?

Shri Rajendra Singh: It was said by some of the speakers that the Chinese aggression had brought about a new enlightenment among the workers, and that is why they have come out from the old organisations and formed new unions, and they have been termed as patriotic. This surprises me because this is twisting the matter. It is not true. Rather, this took place several months before the Chinese aggression. So, I said it was a silly observation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In this connection his word may not be taken so seriously.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Otherwise also, it would not be taken very seriously.

Shri Rajendra Singh: So, once again I plead with the hon. Minister and everybody concerned with the

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labour movement for equal treatment. I do not hold any brief for the Communists and much less for Communism. You know my hostility to Communism. But if it is a fact that the AITUC is not a patriotic organisation it is an organisation which is not motivated by the interests of the country, it is the responsibility of the Government of the day to do away with it. Why do you allow it and then go to the people and say that it has extra-territorial loyalty? It is just not honest. If something is bad, it must be eliminated. You cannot continue with it and go on decrying it. You may not agree with their philosophy, methods and tactics, but whenever there is a genuine and *bona fide* grievance of the workers, you have to take note of it even if it comes through the AITUC.

Every one of us in this Parliament including yourself is here because the majority of the people in the constituency voted for us, and every Member is allowed to continue for five years unless he is found disqualified otherwise. Can we not bring about this democratic set-up even in industry? In the railways and everywhere you go, there are divisions among the workers into INTUC, HMS, AITUC etc. What is this? You can have a plebiscite, a referendum. If you can have an election throughout the length and breadth of the country and on that basis have a Government entrusted with the responsibility of running the entire country and controlling the destinies of the people, what is the harm in having a system by which the workers, by a majority, elect their representatives and allow them to continue for three or five years? After that to determine the fresh situation, you can have another election. In this process you can also do away with the central organisations. I do not mind if the HMS goes to pieces, I do not care for the INTUC or the AITUC. That will give a sense of fulfilment, a sense of satisfaction, of confidence to the workers that their representatives are in the union. Why should any central organisation be looking for support from the Government or other organisations? We can very well tell the workers that they have to contribute a certain part of their wages for the union.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether this type of plebiscite has ever taken place anywhere in the world?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Does it mean what has not happened elsewhere should not happen in this country? I am making a submission which deserves consideration. It should not be just thrown away into the waste paper basket because it has not happened elsewhere. My hon. friend was in America, England and several other countries. Do I therefore understand that something which has not taken place in England or America or Russia should not happen here? After all, we have our own genius. This is really ridiculous.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Should there be any difference between the members and non-members?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member can just concede that something is happening which has not happened anywhere else!

Shri Rajendra Singh: Let me give a typical example of how this Government functions always with the primitive instincts of partisanship.

On the 9th May, 1959 the Labour Ministry set up a committee to review the working of the Calcutta Dock Workers' (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956. This Committee was called upon to investigate all sorts of irregularities. This one man Committee went into the details and its findings were that there were many things which were unconstitutional, illegal and undesirable. I am not developing this point because I do not have much time at my disposal. But I said the same thing last year on this occasion and the hon. Deputy

Minister said that there was nothing wrong in the Calcut a dock labour area. But a few months after a Committee was set up and the findings of that Committee were a complete repudiation of the stand taken by the Deputy Minister in this House.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Not correct.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is hundred per cent. correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have requested hon. Members to keep patience now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Now, I come to the next point. Certain collections are made for the welfare and the amenities of the workers but they are being utilised by stevedores. A good amount was collected and it should have been spent on the welfare and amenities of the workers as required by the rules of that Board. These stevedores are not *sadhus* and *yogis* who would just renounce the world.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are they fools?

Shri Rajendra Singh: They are extremely wise. That is what I say. When the money was there meant for the benefit of the workers then this money should have been used for the workers. But instead of that there was a mutual distribution of the booty. Sir, it was the duty of the Labour Ministry to see that the funds were distributed in a manner as required by the rules. I pointed it out last year also. But the hon. Deputy Minister came out with a repudiation. He does not understand anything other than opposing and repudiating what the Opposion says even if the position is correct. How can I help? It is really an absurd situation.

Now, the finding of the Committee is that the money to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs which should have been spent on the workers has been given to stevedores. The Mehta Committee have specifically said that this money should be realised from stevedores. But again, as I told you, not only the Labour Minister but even the Labour Ministry does not have the nerve to take back money from stevedores and distribute it to workers. I say, still time has not been lost and the hon. Minister can apply his mind and see to it that the workers get what is their due share.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should skip over some pages.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, there are so many disturbances when I speak.

Now, I come to another point. This year the Finance Minister has levied certain taxes and excises on raw films. I am not opposed to taxes. Very much to the risk of my own career even, I go to my people and say that they must pay the taxes. I may tell you that I am never opposed to taxation, even if more taxes are levied, but I am always opposed to waste. At the same time, we must also see to it that a model pattern is set for taxation, so that only those taxes will be levied which will promote the interests of the community and not taxes which will halt the progress of the community or which will have a very bad effect on the employment position.

I would like to refer to the tax on the raw film industry in this connection. I have very seldom gone to a cinema, I do not go, I am not at all enamoured of it, but I have received information to the effect that because of this duty, this additional taxation on raw films, 4000 workers in Bombay have been thrown overboard, and they are today unemployed. For, for every additional print of the cinema, 125 per cent. more money has to be paid, and the direct result is the deterioration in the employment situation.

So, I would urge the Minister to look into this matter. I do not say that there should not be taxation, but I would say that I have looked into the point, for I wanted to know whether the distributor had to pay or the

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exhibitor had to pay or the other capitalist section had to pay, and I found that in fact, it would come down ultimately on the workers. Therefore, I would say that the Labour Minister who himself comes from the State of Bombay should look into it and see that the employment position does not further deteriorate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member should conclude.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I shall finish in two minutes, though I, first of all, thought.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought not to be any argument on that. He might just have his say and finish.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I never argue with you. You know how much respect I have for you. I feel that you are so kind to me. You are always so kind to me. I shall finish in one minute.

My last point is about the hotel industry. A few days before, I called on a friend of mine who was in the the Jan Path Hotel. Before that, I had never been to that hotel. When I had been there, the bearers came and told me....

An Hon. Member: Which hotel?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Jan Path Hotel It is..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no interruptions.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Congressmen are incorrigible.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: What about the hon. Member himself?

Shri Rajendra Singh: I was one day a Congressman. So, the tradition lingers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That one minute is now over. He ought to conclude now.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I am just concluding.

The bearer came and told me that he was getting Rs. 72 per month. Jan Path Hotel is a State-managed hotel. And it is a luxurious hotel, where only people who have a big purse, and who have position go and stay; it is not meant for ordinary people.

I wanted to know what our State industry was paying to our workers. I was told that the bearers were not given any tips, though in Europe and elsewhere, wherever you go, in all such hotels in such places, tips are given. If tips are not given in India, I do not mind it, but surely I want to say that the conditions prevailing in other big hotels like Claridge Hotel and others should be applied also to our State-managed hotel.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Member Shri Rajendra Singh must conclude. Shri S. L. Saksena.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He is my neighbour. He would not mind if I had taken two minutes more.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I must thank the hon. Minister for his introductory remarks, and I join my hon. friend Shri S. A. Dange in congratulating the hon. Minister for the fact that he has admitted that the rise in prices is not due to anything given to the workers by way of wages.

I do not want to cover the points which Shri S. A. Dange has covered. I want, first of all, to discuss some statements about the docks, which the Deputy hon. Minister for Labour had referred to the other day, and in respect of which today also he has said that what he had said was correct.

Sir, the docks are a national industry, and on them depends our future development. I, therefore, think that if there is anything wrong with them, it must be set right as a matter of top priority.

The story of this Dock Labour Board, Calcutta, is as follows: On

April 6, 1959, during my speech on the last Budget, I said:

> "Lastly, Sir, I would like to refer to the Calcutta Docks. I have been the President of the Calcutta Dock Mazdoor Union. I want to tell you that a key industry like the Docks is not being properly looked into".

The Deputy Minister in his reply said:

> "What I was submitting is that there is no trouble anywhere. Even in Calcutta, there is no trouble. The workers are not suffering".

This was his statement on the 6th April, 1959.

Just one month and three days after, on the 9th May, the Government of India appointed a Special Committee of Inquiry to inquire into the situation in the Calcutta Docks. In their notification, they said:

> "The Government of India have appointed a one-member Committee to review the working of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme. Shri R. L. Mehta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, constitutes the Committee.
>
> "In particular, the Committee will examine various complaints that have been received from different quarters about the administration of the scheme. It will recommend measures to deal with those complaints, where necessary.
>
> "The Committee has been asked to conduct the inquiry expeditiously and submit its report to Government as early as possible.
>
> "The Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, which came into force in 1956, seeks to ensure, as far as possible regularity of employment for dock workers, specially casual labour, i.e., pool workers. Under the scheme, pool workers are guaranteed minimum wages for 21 days in a month. They are also entitled to attendance allowance at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per day on days on which they came for work but are not provided work".

The Committee reported on the 20th October, 1959. Government accepted the Report on the 12th December, 1959. The Report was published in the Press. I would like to quote a small editorial in the *Statesman* of Calcutta:

> "The Mehta Committee's report on Calcutta Dock Labour Board is a shocking indictment of mismanagement, incompetence and worse in the country's biggest port. If the picture presented corresponds closely to reality, it is difficult to believe that the Board's primary purpose is to keep the port going by sweetening labour relations; the wonder is that it has not; instead, it has brought work to a standstill. The payment of wages, we are told, has been delayed, muddled and exploited; leave rules have been misused; welfare work has been hardly started and a hospital that cost nearly Rs. 7 lakhs (have the builders been paid?) is still without patients; the financial irregularities alleged involve, among other monies, the proceeds of provident funds; budget deficit and overdrafts have not curbed infructuous expenditure and waste; a highly paid efficiency expert's recommendations have been pigeonholed and annual reports and accounts have been forgotten.
>
> "If only some of these allegations are true, they would still suggest a monumental mess. Yet it has taken years to discover it. How long will it take to put

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things right? Is there even an intention to do so?".

This was on the 23rd December 1959, immediately after the publication of the Report.

Then this matter was discussed in a half-hour discussion on 17th March 1960 on a motion by Shri Braj Raj Singh. I quote from the *Synopsis of Debates*:

> "The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) replying said: The criticism made in the House might lead one to the conclusion that a Rs. 55 lakh fund belonging to the workers had been embezzled. Such a conclusion would be totally erroneous as not a single pie had been embezzled.
>
> "The payments to the stevedores were made from the levy realised from the shippers, which was adjusted according to the expenses of the Board".

I think the first statement is not correct. As regards the second, the Expert Inquiry Committee has said that borowing against securities purchased with provident fund accumulations and mortgaging of securities bought with money earmarked for capital expenditure is a crime. The question is not that the securities have been reduced, but the question is why and how they were at all mortgaged.

Then the Minister said that the Board would continue until a new one was constituted. The Board is already out of date. Its life expired about six months ago on 6th October, 1959. We should have already reconstituted the Board. It was for three years which had expired last year. Then, fourthly, he said:

> "Most of the recommendations of the Mehta Committee had been accepted and action to implement them had been taken by the Government."

I wanted to say a few words to let the hon. Minister realise that what he had said, was, probably, incorrect. He has said that 'the payment to the stevedores were made from the levy realised from the shippers, which was adjusted according to the expenses of the Board.'

I have read the whole Act and the schedule. There is no provision in them for realising a levy from the shippers. The relevant section says that this Board shall have the power of—

> "levying and recovering from registered employers, contributions in respect of the expenses of the scheme;".

Instead of that they make a levy from the shippers. Also whatever income comes to the Board cannot be spent on the stevedores. Clause (2) of this section says:

> "The income and property of the Board from whatever source derived shall be applied solely towards the objects of the Scheme including health, safety, training and welfare measures for dock workers . . ."

When this is the statutory provisions scheme, on what authority did the Dock Labour Board spend the money in reimbursing the stevedores for so many things? The Report says:

> "The decision of the Board to reimburse the stevedores the expenditure incurred by them on leave, provident fund contributions and other benefits in respect of monthly workers goes against the grain of the Scheme and is one of the causes of financial difficulties in which the Board finds itself today. This reimbursement should stop forthwith."
>
> "The rate of levey has fluctuated far too suddenly and sharply in the past."

"The practice of making provisional payments to workers should stop at once."

The employers should pay the wages but how extraordinary it is that wages are being paid from the money collected by the Board which is specially to be set apart for the welfare of the workers. If this not embezzlement what else is embezzlement? All the money that has been realised by this Board should be spent for the welfare of the workers. But here the finding of the Committee is that this money has been used to reimburse the stevedores for expenditure incurred on leave, provident fund contributions and other benefits which should have been borne by the Stevedores. This, they say, was a wrong decision of the Board. The Inquiry Committee again says:

"The wrong decision of the Board to take over the statutory responsibility of employers for payment of compensation to workers for injuries sustained in the course of employment has cost it over 4½ lakhs during the last three years."

This expenditure should have been met by the employers and the Dock Labour Board is reimbursing the stevedores is wrong. Then the report says:

"Interim dearness allowance of Rs. 5 p.m. paid to workers in pursuance of the interim recommendation of the Second Pay Commission is part of wages. Under the Scheme wages are payable by employers. It was wrong of the Board to agree to pay this amount to workers even temporarily. The Board is still paying it at a cost of Rs. 50,000 per month. The Board must forthwith transfer this responsibility to employers to whom it belongs."

In three years about Rs. 16 lakhs have been paid to the stevedores for the payment of dearness allowance. If this is not embezzlement, what else is embezzlement? The Mehta Committee Report further recommend:

"The Board has not yet created the Dock Workers Welfare Fund as required by the Scheme. This Fund has to be built up with contributions from employers. Instead in deference to the wishes of the employers that the contributions should come from the levy, which they can recover from the shipping companies, the Board has agreed to set apart about Rs. 7½ lakhs from the levy for welfare work."

What is the effect of all these embezzlements of money belonging to the Dock Labour Board? The effect is that there have been overdrafts. The Report says:

"The Dock Labour Board has been balancing its Budget by raising overdrafts since 1957. The amount overdrawn stood at Rs. 4,49,106 on July 11, 1959. This is mainly because extracurricular activities undertaken by the Board, do not leave it enough money to discharge its statutory responsibilities like payment of wages to its own employees."

"While borrowing for revenue expenditure is wrong, borrowing against securities some of them purchased with provident fund accumulations of workers and office staff is a crime. So is mortgaging of securities bought with money ear-marked for capital expenditure. The Calcutta Board has indulged in all these irregularities."

The result of the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board has been this. Why? Till June, 1956, the Board was under the administration of an officer of the Government of India. It worked admirably well. In fact the Dock Workers (Regulation

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of Employment) Act was passed in 1948 and I was one of the members of the Select Committee. The scheme came in 1951. In 1953 this Dock Labour Board was formed and till 1956, it was the Government officer who was responsible and he did wonderfully well. When he left this board, there were Rs. 27 lakhs in the fund. As soon as he went, it went under the administration of the employees and this is what has happened. This is an example of what the private sector will do if people from that sector take charge of such things. As a result of the transactions by these people, that amount has been reduced considerably. It is not proper for the Minister to say that the amount was spent on the stevedores. Every pie realised from the levy should be spent on the workers.

Now, para 51 of the report says that the accounts of the Board should be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. So, this recommendation should be implemented and those who were responsible for the misuse of this money should be punished.

I will now pass on to the other things. I am sorry I have no time. This House was promised that a Bill would be brought forward by the Government for the transport workers when a Bill was brought forward by Shri Vittal Rao and some other friends. I am sorry that it has not yet come. We are anxious that it should be brought before the House as early as possible.

My hon. friend, the hon. Minister, told us something about productivity. He was referring to the complaint of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. I want to give an illustration from the sugar industry of how productivity has increased. In 1950, the production of sugar in the country was about ten lakhs tons. This year, it is estimated it would be over 23 lakh tons. But the number of workers has gone down compared to 1950, when it was 1½ lakhs. It has come down to about a lakh and a quarter. That is due to the efficiency of the workers. The work-load has increased by about 130 per cent. But their actual wages have increased hardly by five per cent. The Supreme Court has recently given a judgment affecting these workers. I would tell the House that the Supreme Court is a body of Judges who are guided by principles of abstract law. They do not consider how things move. The workers want the allowance to be given to them; as they have work only for four months, they are not given the allowance. They are forced to starve and the result will be chaos in the industry. Unless they are given some allowance, what will they do? They will starve. They have not been paid the bonus also.

About the railway workers and also the workers of the P. and T. Department and other Government servants, my comrade, Shri Dange, has said that if the Government did not revise the report of the Pay Commission, it would amount to destroying the fundamentals on which it is based. There will be trouble. I hope Government will see light. I am also sorry that the bank employees' dispute was not settled and the strike was allowed to take place.

Finally, Sir, about the mining labour, I have to say this. If the CRO and Gorakhpur Labour is abolished, our targets about mining and coal production and iron mining will all go awry. The CRO therefore must not be abolished.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Palaniyandy.

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): Sir, in the morning when I asked the hon. Speaker whether I would be given an opportunity to speak on these Demands he gave me an assurance that I would be called.

Now you tell me that I would not get a chance. You have been allowing other hon. Members to speak for a much longer time than the stipulated period.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have heard him. Now I have called another hon. Member.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Labour Minister for his approach as well as his intentions to have industrial peace in our country effectively. But, Sir, I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the major items which were constituted in the Labour Industrial Truce as well as in the First and Second Five Year Plans, but have not been implemented fully.

Luckily, Sir, we are having both Labour and Planning with our Minister. If you take the labour problem everything comes under the Labour Ministry and also under the Planning Commission. Agricultural labour also come under this Ministry and are covered by the Minimum Wages Act. Therefore, Sir, the Labour Ministry has to play a greater part in the developing economy of our country.

We have seen that the policies enunciated by the Planning Commission in their two reports about labour have not been implemented fully. The Ministers had the intention to implement them, but I do not know where the fault lies. The policy that has been accepted by the Planning Commission in the Plan should be implemented properly.

Sir, so many things have been suggested such as settling industrial disputes with a minimum expenditure of time and money, the implementation of awards and decisions of the tribunal under special legislation and the permanent wage boards of tripartite nature in the State and at the Centre to deal comprehensively with all the aspects of the question of wages. They have not been implemented.

Even during the Second Five Year Plan, so far we have not had any appreciable improvement. For instance, in the settlement of disputes by voluntary arbitration we are not still having any voluntary arbitration machinery either in the State or in the Centre. Moreover, I can say specifically that the Industrial Development and Regulation Act was never utilised to take over the control of the administration, where the employers failed to implement the awards and decisions of the tribunals. Lastly, the labour participation in management reminds one of the theory which has not been seriously considered by the Government so far.

I would like to impress upon the Labour Minister and the Government to have a contented labour force by, not merely making promises, but by implementing as far as possible the wage policy mentioned in the Plan, and to create a psychological satisfaction among the workers by the quick redressal of grievances by providing such fair final settlement of industrial disputes avoiding all legal technicalities and litigation in the form of appeals.

Sir, here I would like to say that with the abolition of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, it was thought that delay in the settlement of disputes through adjudication would be cut down. But, contrary to expectations, there has been enormous delay in the settlement of disputes through adjudication because the employers have started increasingly to resort to either writ petitions in High Courts or appeal by special leave to the Supreme Court where matters are pending for a number of years.

Here I want to say, Sir, that the Government should see that at least a Special Bench of the Supreme

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Court be made to deal with the labour cases. It should go all over the country and try cases. It is very difficult for the workers to go over to Delhi to fight their cases in the Supreme Court. I know personally of a case in Dalmia Cement Company in my constituency in the Madras State where I am the President of the Union and where an agreement was not implemented by the management and for which the Government referred the matter to adjudication. The adjudicator gave an award favourable to the workers. Even the High Court has also given a decision in favour of the workers. Then they have gone to the full bench of the High Court. Sir, I hope that they will go even to the Supreme Court. So, the workers have to face so many difficulties before getting an agreement. So, I would suggest that there should be a full bench in the Supreme Court for the workers; and I think the Law Commission also has given that idea.

17 hrs.

Coming to industrial relations, we are having the usual process of settling industrial disputes by mutual negotiations, conciliation and adjudication. Wherever mutual negotiations fail, there is conciliation. The conciliation proceedings under the statute have become more or less a formal affair. The reason why the conciliation proceedings are not always effective is the comparatively low stature of the office. So, I would like to suggest that measures should be taken to redesign the machinery so as to have a speedy settlement even in the unit levels.

Coming to the code of discipline, early in July, 1957, the Indian Labour Conference evolved an agreed code of discipline in industry. Even though the parties agreed to bind themselves to voluntary arbitration and implementation of awards, still the employers have not come forward to honour the specific obligations under the code. The employers delay the implementation of the award by going from court to court. In our consultative committee, we have discussed it and it was pointed out that some employers are not adhering to the code of discipline, and it was told even employees sometimes do not adhere to it. But the Government also sometimes does not adhere to the code of discipline. In the public sector, in so many cases this code has not been implemented.

Not only the Government, but the officials also do not adhere to it. For instance, the Regional Commissioner in Madras State is a funny man. He is not in a position to interfere in a matter where there was a dispute. Simply he has written to the Union that he is not willing to interfere. I do not know under what rule or statute he says that. So, we are having funny officials also not adhering to the code of discipline. I would like that Government should take all possible measures to insist on the code of discipline.

In regard to the implementation of the awards or the decision of the tribunal, the second Plan observed:

> "While the responsibility for the implementation of awards should be mainly on the employer, an appropriate tribunal should be constituted for enforcing compliance. It should be possible for the parties to have direct approach to the tribunal. The tribunal should also be empowered to interpret the scope and meanings of the directives contained in the awards."

But we are not having anything. There are so many awards which are not implemented by the management.

Under the statute, Government can take over the administration if the award is not implemented. I do not

know how many such units Government have taken over till now. That has also to be seen.

About fair wage policy, the second Plan has accepted the workers' right to a fair wage, irrespective of public or private sector. We have constituted three wage boards for the cement, textile and sugar industries. In regard to cement and textiles, the boards have given their reports and Government also have given their recommendations. But still the employers have not implemented those recommendations. The other day, when I put a question, the Deputy Minister said that, "when the time comes, we will convene a meeting of the employers to implement those recommendations." This is the opportune time for the Government to convene a meeting of the employers to implement the recommendations of the wage boards. The reports have come only after three or four years. If even now it is not possible for us to implement the award, it means great injustice and great difficulty for the workers. If the Government has not taken a decision workers have to go on fighting their case. I would like to suggest that public sector should also take cognizance of the spirit of the Plan. If you compare the scales of pay of the employees of the State Government and the Central Government servants, you will find a wide disparity. The Central Pay Commission, which was appointed to fix the wages of the Central Government employees, has not given any light for solving this important problem. There should not be any difference between the pay scales of the Central as well as State employees. I hope our Labour Minister would take it up strongly and I hope he will manage to bring up the scales of the workers in the States also on par with those of the Central Government employees. The argument about the incapacity of the State Government cannot be a valid reason, because it is the same tax-payer, who pays to both the Central and State Governments. The finance available for both the Central and State Governments should undergo a readjustment so that justice may be done to the workers and employees under the State Governments. In the meanwhile, the Government should consider the giving of necessary relief to all State Government employees which are given to the Central Government employees in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission.

Coming to the State Insurance Scheme, this scheme is applicable only to the workers coming under the Factories Act. There is a special difficulty in the case of the cement industry. Workers working in the mines also are near the factories of the cement industry. But it is not applicable to the mine workers, who are working in the cement industry. I would suggest to the Government to give thought to extending the insurance scheme to the mining workers who are working in the cement industry.

Coming to housing, we have not done anything in the matter of housing for workers in the urban areas who are now living in the slums. So, I would suggest that Government should take very strong steps to have more houses for the workers of the industries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I must call the hon. Minister. But there is one thing that I wanted to refer to. Shri Anthony Pillai has stated that the Speaker had promised in the morning that he would be given time to speak. I could not ascertain it from the hon. Speaker, though I do believe what Shri Anthony Pillai has stated. I do not see any reason why I should disbelieve him. But the words of the Chair should be taken with certain caution. Because, there are certain occasions when hon. Members come and ask for time and then cursorily the Chair says "Yes". But the difficulty arises subsequently

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and every day I find, particularly myself, that I had to disappoint some of the hon. Members. The only relief is that the number of disappointed persons is so large that I escape with impunity perhaps, and nobody takes me to task on that score. Because, a very large number of hon. Members are disappointed. If really the hon. Speaker promised him, I would not mind giving him an opportunity. For example, I promised to give time to Shri Jena when he approached me, but I have not been able to keep that promise. I still feel that if the hon. Speaker had given that promise, I should keep that promise. So, if he could be satisfied with ten minutes, he might have it.

Shri Anthony Pillai: I did write to the Speaker and he agreed to give me time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is always subject to certain circumstances that might arise subsequently. No hon. Member can say that a promise was made to him.

Shri Anthony Pillai I thank you for the opportunity given to me and I will try to confine my speech to the time that you have allotted to me.

There is a public entertainer outside this House who sees the world through dark glasses. He sees every Congressman as dyed in the wool Communist, deceptively going about donned in Gandhian clothes. But, unfortunately, the reverse is true of the Labour Minister for he sees the world through rose tinted spectacles and even when things go wrong he is, what I call, an ineorrigible optimist.

According to the Report that has been submitted by the Labour Minister, he seems to think that industrial relations are improving, that things are better than they were ever before. And he takes great pride and pleasure in the fact that the Code of Discipline is working well, as is evidenced by the number of man days lost as a result of industrial disputes. It is a very simple logic, a very deceptive logic, it is the usual argument of *post hoc ergo propter hoc.*

But when I try to assess the validity of this claim I am reminded, of the character in one of Molier's plays who was surprised with pleasure that he had been speaking prose all his life. The same thing also applies to this Code. Long before this Code was thought of, it was in existence wherever industrial relations had been good. What is necessary and pertinent to examine is whether this Code has made any significant change in bad industrial relations and not in good industrial relations. What we would like to know is in how many cases employers who in the past refused to recognise unions have begun to recognise them after the Code came into existence. The second criterion that should be applied is, in how many cases have employers been agreeable to submit disputes to arbitration.

On these two criteria, I am afraid, the Code has been a failure. To the best of my personal knowledge I do not know of a single employer who has agreed to submit a dispute to arbitration after the Code was unanimously accepted, nor do I know of any single employer who has agreed to recognise a union which he has refused to recognise before the Code. But apart from this, the main question is not whether a single or a small employer here, or there, or a minor trade unionist here or there abided by the Code or not. The question is whether the big employers, the so-called representative employers, abide by the Code or not.

I would like to cite the case of the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. He is, I would presume, a very important

employer representing a very important organisation. But he has deliberately and systematically violated every code and convention in every possible way that he can possibly think of. I brought it to the notice of the Ministry of Labour that he does not abide by the Code of Rationalisation and on the introduction of new technological processes he reduces wages or threatens with retrenchment. And what do I get? The Ministry of Labour behaves like the Postal Department and sends me a communication saying that the employer threatens to retrench. That is all. If that is the purpose of the Code and if that is the purpose of the implementation machinery, namely, to act as a sort of a postman communicating views, then, I am afraid, this Code is not working satisfactorily.

Labour generally protested that this employer was undermining the independence of the judiciary by employing a member of the industrial tribunal on his retirement. As a sort of a mark of appreciation of the protest, he has employed a second member of the industrial tribunal on his retirement! Labour has brought to the notice of the implementation machinery as to how he violates law after law. On the other hand it is not a question of it being the INTUC or the HMS or the AITUC union. Even when Shri G. Ramanujam, the President of the INTUC, was the president of the union the Government of Madras did not take any steps to refer such subjects to a tribunal for adjudication. Even now the same situation prevails, despite the guiding principles for the reference of disputes to tribunals agreed to in the 17th Indian Labour Conference.

So when important employers, like Shri Birla in the Orient Press dispute, and State Governments treat the Code with scant respect, then I am afraid this Code, whatever figures the Ministry may give with regard to the man-days lost, is not working satisfactorily.

I would, on the other hand, give great credit to the hon. Minister himself who, despite the fact that this Code has not been working satisfactorily, has been able to hold down labour discontent. But it is not because of the Code. I can say after some experience of his methods that purely with his soothing syrup he has been able to hold down labour discontent. Nothing else, only soothing syrup. He is a man with immense amount of personal charm and men who come breathing fire and threatening to stage walk-outs stay and collaborate.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about his deputy?

Shri Anthony Pillai: It is not the question of the Code. It is a question of his personal relationship with representatives of industry and of the central organisations of labour. But however much he may employ this soothing syrup, however much he may exercise the magnetic personality of his, he must remember that he cannot hold down indefinitely industrial discontent arising out of falling standards of living. We must also consider that this temporary reduction in man-days lost has taken place at a time when there has been a steep fall in real wages all round. That is why I give him personal credit because nowhere else in the world has there been a reduction in the man-day lost when standards of living have been falling down. But you can say to the credit of the hon. Minister that he has been able to achieve this miracle.

A lot has been talked about the failure of the Pay Commission to abide by the decision on wages of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference, on the theoretical or legalistic assumption than it was not a decision of Government, but I would like to refer to a decision of Government

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itself. After all, I presume that this Government is bound by the Second Plan, and what does the Second Plan say? It says in clear and categorical terms that the wage policy that will have to be pursued during the Second Plan should be a rising level of real wages. Surely that is a decision of Government. Leave alone the decision of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference as a pious resolution, but here the Second Plan says very clearly and categorically that there shall be a rising level of real wages. I would like to know when this Government accepted the Second Pay Commission's Report, whether it considered that the Second Pay Commission's Report is in line with that major recommendation in the Labour Chapter of the Second Plan.

I have worked out some figures with regard to the extent real wages have fallen as a result of the Pay Commission's Report. The cost of living index for 1951-52 was 370 on the basis of the indices relied upon by the First Pay Commission, while for the same year the Reserve Bank consumer index was 104. The latest available Reserve Bank consumer index, for November, 1959, is 126 and according to that, the cost of living index would be 448 on the basis of the indices relied upon by the First Pay Commission. That would mean that the real wages of the Class III servant compared to the wage scales recommended by the First Pay Commission and implemented in 1947 shows a reduction of 20 per cent. Surely you may quarrel about the decision of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference as a pious resolution, as an aim to be achieved in the future, but with regard to rising real wages in the immediate present there can be no dispute.

Again, there is a lot of discussion about the norms of nutrition adopted relied on by the Second Pay Commission. The Government of India have also accepted the Cement Wage Board's Report. But do they realise that the wages proposed by it are based on entirely different recommendations made by the same Shri Patwardhan not for an optimum diet but for what he calls an improved diet? Are we to take it that his latest book on nutrition is considered correct and what he stated before the Second Pay Commission wrong. Shri Patwardhan, to the best of my knowledge, has been saying various things at various times. He has appeared before the tribunal for plantations in South India, and there gave evidence on behalf of the planters saying that the wages already paid by the plantation owners provided adequate nutrition. Before the U.P. Labour Enquiry Committee he gave an entirely different version. In his latest book he gives a third version, and he gives a fourth version before the Pay Commission. I very seriously object to the method of obtaining allegedly vital expert evidence followed by the Pay Commission without the other side being given an opportunity to rebut it, or to cross-examine him. The Pay Commission themselves say they are not experts in this matter, and they seem to rely entirely on calories, as if man lives by calories alone. He lives by proteins, vitamins, minerals and so many other things. According to Shri Patwardhan himself, this particular diet that he has recommended to the Pay Commission containing six ounces of vegetables and only four ounces of milk, certainly will not provide the necessary minerals, proteins, vitamins etc. This morning the Minister was saying he was ready to have a new evaluation of nutritional norms on a scientific basis. I would like to ask the Minister very clearly and categorically whether, if the new body that is to be appointed to go into the scientific standards of adequate nutrition comes to the conclusion that Shri Jivaraj Mehta and Shri Patwardhan have been talking through their hats, as a member of the Government would he be ready to

agree to revise the pay scales fixed for Government employees on the basis of false standards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear him then. The hon. Minister.

Shri Nanda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the discussion ranged over a wide ground embracing persons, principles and matters, big and small, affecting the labour and labour administration. With the limited time that I have I can only deal with some major issues. I may not be able to give satisfaction to every Member on the score of many things—important certainly—but it would not be possible for me. Now, the time having been curtailed already, I would like to find some other ways of conveying the information to them that they would like to have.

This morning I dealt mainly with the question of wages and relationship of wages, prices and other connected matters. This question of wages was again taken up in the speeches of the hon. Members and many of them referred to it at length, gave expressions to their own views, raised fresh issues and questioned some of the things that were being done. I would, therefore take a little time now to pursue this line of thought and try to deal with those points and give such answers as I can at the moment.

It is very obvious from what even the hon. Member who spoke, Shri Anthony Pillai said that it is a complicated question. It involves complex technical and economic matters and, therefore, these controversies cannot be set at rest in the course of a discussion like this in this House. It is very important that the whole process of fixation of wages which touches vital interests, such as industry, workers and the community, should be placed on a sound footing. I gave some assessment in the morning of various aspects of this question and Here the whole economy is involved. There are very intricate problems. Therefore, I was thinking whether these high issues could not be dealt with, examined and brought near some understanding, closer understanding than can be given in these either desultory discussions or even in the brief meetings that we have in the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee.

I have in mind at the moment a near decision that had been taken in the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee. The question of bonus was discussed at length. The payment of bonus comes at the end of every year. If it is earned but cannot be obtained, it always creates a trail of bitterness and an amount of suspense and uncertainty in advance. Therefore, it is a general feeling that we should do something to put it on a more secure basis and that more certainty may be imparted to this particular matter which exercises the minds of both parties. The conclusion reached was that we may have a bonus commission, a commission which will go into this question, try to evolve some norms so that what one expects in a particular industry and under particular conditions could be anticipated and there may not be any great deal of bickerings about it or conflicts developing.

There was a further thing also brought up at that time, that is, the question as to the form in which the bonus should be paid to the workers, and whether in view of the conditions of the country and its needs and the requirements of investment, some part could not be received not in cash but in some other form, such as deferred payment. It was decided that this also should be taken up by this body.

I was thinking whether we could not expand the functions of such a high-powered committee, whatever may be the composition—I have not given thought to it—and see whe-

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a bearing on price, wage fixation, the question of prices, productivity, cost of living and such other issues also could not be placed in such impartial hands, of course, helped by all the necessary technical investigations and studies, so that we may have some reliable guidance in these matters.

Shri Anthony Pillai: But the question is this. Is the hon. Minister ready to restore the real wage? Unless he restores the real wage that has fallen since 1947, all these proposals are of no avail.

Shri Nanda: It is not for me to say, yes or no, because, as I have explained, and as the hon. Member knows, Government do not decide these things themselves. They create a machinery. First of all, it should be a proper, adequate and suitable machinery. Secondly, through these tripartite deliberations, it produces some guidance. That guidance is made available to the tribunals and the courts, and that is being considered. This is the way in which, as I made it very clear in the morning, the workers are perfectly entitled to make their claims; and that atmosphere which is being created, antagonistic to these claims, I have personally tried to see, should not come in the way; it should be dispersed.

Again, it is a question not of a general wage level; within this general framework, generally, the principles which are to guide each industry has to be seen in relation to its capacity to pay and various other factors. That is a matter for individual decisions.

I think that the rehabilitation or the restoration of the standards of the workers, whatever we may do to get a little more increase and a little more, is not going to happen if this upward trend of prices is not curbed, as I have explained already, and that is where Government and everybody have to apply their mind to see that some effective way is found in regard to that. The moment that is done, all these other things are bound to follow.

Again, I might make one thing very clear. I am not thinking of this kind of set-up or an inquiry and contemplating any dilatory position arising for the workers' present claims or any claims that they have. This should not affect those claims. So, let there be no misunderstanding that till all that is done, nothing else is to move. That is not the position. I am saying this because otherwise there may be a misunderstanding on that.

The question of wage boards has been discussed by many Members, especially with regard to the implementation of the recommendations. These were the first sets of reports that we received. Naturally, a new situation was being faced, and we tried to find means of expeditious action on that, and we had talks with representatives of the employers who have to implement; we did that in the case of textiles. The resolution of the Government is there, and its intention is that the recommendations should take effect from the date visualised by the board itself.

Now, some time is passing. I hope that the employers concerned will see their way to give effect to these recommendations. If there is much delay, I will have to consider it. But I do not want to dilate on that aspect, because I hope that they are people at least with enlightened self-interest. It is in their interest also to see that these decisions are carried out. I would not like to say what may be the consequences of their not carrying these things out. I may not be able to do anything immediately. But then there is the question of legislation on the one side and the question of action on the part of workers on the other which they can

be free to take. I cannot help it; that is very clear.

A question was asked about new Wage Boards. We were asked why we were holding it up. We are not holding it up. Everything takes a little time. I will remind hon. Members of one thing. When they ask me about delays here, I know what happens when I deal with it. I have to write and write again. I do things in their interest. I write about ten times and then they reply or they do not reply. Then I personally ask them; I go to them and ask them to do it. This is even in small matters. Here are big complicated questions where large industries are concerned.

Jute and plantation were mentioned particularly. It is not at all correct to say that we have been trying to manipulate. Of course, there is no question of minpulation so far as we are concerned—or delaying things in order that someone may benefit and someone else may suffer. This is not so at all. Jute was mentioned. In the Industrial Committee on Jute, we met someone. It was not the INTUC representative; it was the Hind Mazdoor Sabha representative. It was asked; why should there not be verification? Meanwhile, the situation had also changed. So far as the AITUC, the quarter from which it emanated is concerned, it has not affected them either way. They were there first; they are there again now. If, as I hope, the Jute Board comes up, anybody else is free to raise any questions.

Regarding plantations, the question arises whether it is not going to be a very unwieldy body. I have answered that I am bound by the unanimous decision of the Industrial Committee on Plantations. If any change has to be made in view of this consideration, let it again be referred to that Committee and let them come to a fresh decision. So there is nothing which is not quite above board in all these things.

17.34 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now I come to the question of the status of the conclusions of the Indian Labour Conference. I may first declare that I attach the highest importance to this machinery. It is, therefore, my constant anxiety and effort to see that the conclusions—unanimous conclusions—of this body have all the prestige and authority it is possible to give them. Otherwise, what is left? Government have to do everything themselves by law and enforce everything against the will of the parties. I would rather that we do not have this legislation and this government intervention.

Shri S. A Dange spoke about what the best form of industrial relations machinery is. I agree with him. I do not pit this Wage Board against collective bargaining. The latter is the best. These are all extensions of that, including the Wage Board. I mean collective bargaining in the sense that the parties are present. They have got some mediators sitting here. So it very nearly approaches in essence collective bargaining. I prefer that. What Government are doing is just assisting in the process of collective bargaining. The parties are brought together and Government help them to come to agreement. Very good agreements emerge from this process.

Then Shri Rajendra Singh, and some others also, said, 'It is an ILC decision. If something happens to it, what should the Minister do or should not do?' If that is the view we are going to take of what transpires at these meetings, then we will be effectively retarding its progress.

We come with open minds; we meet and we discuss with a view to agree and to promote agreements. Government has from the initial stages declared its own part and role in these matters. It is to bring the parties together. Supposing in a

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Housing Conference the Minister of Housing is present and the conference decides that a thousand crores of rupees should be given for housing and the Minister says, 'All right', and if the Government does not give the thousand crores of rupees, then, does the Minister become discredited and, therefore, loses his *locus standi*? I think this is very absurd. Sir, I do not want to use that word. But I would say it is not proper. It is not a proper approach to and outlook on this matter. He said, we should have authority.....

Mr. Speaker: And *vice versa*, I think. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nanda: Therefore, these decisions of the I.L.C. were conclusions. We had discussions. This is a very important matter and that is why I am explaining. We took up this thing at the Standing Labour Committee again and we gave sober thought to the matter and arrived at proper conclusions. If the decisions were to have that amount of force that Government is also to be bound, then, Government must first be fully associated with it. We sat there in a conference and in two hours we came to certain conclusions. We said it should cover everything and it must have authority. There, I agree also. Then, we said, what is the way out. The way out is the way that has been approved. We talk without inhibitions and come to certain understandings. If all the parties say, it is all right, they will become recommendations. Then they have that morally binding effect. Otherwise, there may be a reservation at the moment. They may refer back to the principles. Then, when they come back and say, 'we have accepted them', they will be fully binding. I think we have found a good way out.

I think I have covered that part of it, the Minister's responsibility and the responsibility of the Government. It is not a question of a commitment in that sense. In the morning also I said how much weight I attach to the recommendation. But that recommendation was not bindin in the rigid sense even as it was conceived. It has been said that if there are conditions then it cannot be done. It means that there may be a number of cases where it cannot be done.

Secondly, as to the issues raised, the content of it, the calories and proteins and all those things, they will have to be examined afresh. What will be done afterwards, will, certainly, be in the light of those conclusions. Things will be taken further.

In the same context Shri Banerjee and some others, I think, spoke about the strike of the government employees and all that. I hope that this line will not be pursued because ours is a democratic country, of course, there are no strikes somewhere else; but here they are free to strike. In some cases they are not free to strike also because they have got another kind of rules and regulations and certain principles apply to their conduct. The Pay Commission is very nearly in the nature of a tribunal. If there is anything to be done, it must be done properly and peaceful action should be pursued. In these times, we are making efforts and putting ourselves in such strain for the purpose of development and people are groaning under the strain. The strain is there because in the next stage they will be better off. Today, they have to suffer. Similarly, for other reasons also we have to see to it that such things do not happen in this country.

About industrial relations, things were said. That is a question of the trade union recognition. That is an important matter and I will deal with it. Shri Dange and others took up that question and had something to say about it—Government intervention in trade unions. I think the hon. Member himself had said something.

Something arose in the Madras Conference—some kind of proposed legislation where Government wanted to empower its own officers to take certain decisions which could either be done by agreement or by court. I took that line and persuaded those Governments to drop that legislation and those provisions. But the INTUC, etc. are there. I would like such an instance, even a single instance, to be brought to my notice during the period with which at least I am personally familiar because then I can answer with confidence about these matters. I am fully confident that nothing of this sort takes place.

The hon. Member there said about the Defence Federation and some union being set up by the INTUC. It is also free to go into the field just as the others are free and have been doing. Personally, I am in favour of eliminating rivalries. I am in favour of a strong, united labour movement in the country in order that it may help the worker and serve the country better. These rivalries are coming in the way of improving their status and hindering the progress and efficiency of industry. But it is not in the hands of the Government. It is for the parties and it is not a question that I could deal with here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My objection was that the hon. Deputy Minister should not lend his support to one or the other. Let him remain neutral.

Shri Nanda: If the hon. Speaker could have given him some time, he would have effectively dealt with those matters as to what he said exactly. He went also to a union of the AITUC and addressed it. What is to be done about these matters?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The confusion is created in the country that the defence unions are affiliated to the INTUC. 157 unions are affiliated to the Defence Federation and no union is affiliated to the INTUC.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): That is a wrong statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am absolutely correct..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Who is to decide? Both of them have made a statement.

Shri Nanda: Shri Dange has said that there should be legislation about the recognition of the trade unions. Previously, the attitude of the parties had been that they should not go in for legislation but do this by understanding. I can tell the hon. Member that if it is legislation, it will not have one-tenth of the substance of the recognition. It may be that we have taken some time over it. In the code of discipline recognition is based on certain criteria. It takes this entirely out of the hands of the employer and he has no discretion about this matter of recognition. We may say anything about optimism, rosy picture and all that, but consider, when institutions are being changed, when outlooks are being transformed, in how many months it is done. Consider, also, in this period, to how many people the matter has to be explained. The matter has to be explained to the States also. The implementation machinery has to be set up. The officers concerned for the job have to be appointed. One after the other the States have to set up the implementation machinery. Therefore, it is too early really to think of something of a radical character. It may be that in some good units there were good relations, but recognition will be given on a certain basis irrespective of what the organisation is.

In actual effect, it is not only a question of implementation of this, it is a question of implementation of many other things. I have a lot of material here, but the time at my disposal is very limited, to show how in the matter of awards the implementation has been very successfully pursued. In a very large number of cases, in a large majority of cases, non-implementation has been rectified.

In the case of recognition of trade unions, may be the difficulties are

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more. Many of the cases belong to States and in some cases recognition has been secured. There is at least one case, AITUC, and also other cases are being pursued. In some probably there may be no justification. Therefore, we stand by it. If it is proved that in certain places re-Cognition to HMS or AITUC is called for, it is our business to go and persistently try for it. Then, if these things are not adhered to the problem becomes a bigger problem. It will not then be a problem of one union, but a question will arise whether the Code of Discipline can stand or not. In the next meeting of the Standing Labour Committee this is one of the things to be considered. This is something which is apart from the legal sanctions which are there today. The Code of Discipline does not displace any of the existing sanctions. It is something additional to that. That additional may not be enough and some more sanction may have to be added. What is to be done if an employer fails to abide by his contract, by his obligation, by the promise that has been given by his representative? The same applies in the case of employees also. It is not as if the monopoly of non-observance or violation is only of the employers. I have here a whole list of cases where almost impartially all the central organisations of labour have violated the Code—the INTUC, the AITUC and the HMS. What should be done to them? We still continue our efforts. We write and ask them. In some cases they have taken action, they have disaffiliated the offending units—at least the INTUC has disaffiliated two units.

This Code of Discipline, I might say, is a product of tripartite deliberation. It cannot be said that it has changed everything immediately. But I feel that the results have not been disappointing at all. I judge by the information that I receive from the people who are in the field, from the State Directorates of Labour. I judge from their assessment. The employers and workers may meet. The breaches are to be quoted from both sides. Efforts are then made to see that amends are made. I think this thing will have to proceed on those lines so that later on we are able to take to higher levels. The strains are there. I am saying this after reading the resolutions and speeches made by hon. Members. Even here they remind me that this will happen and that will happen. I am in the same boat with you, in the sense that I would see to it that these things are done. If they are not done, if the Code of Discipline fails, if the Code of Conduct fails, then it means that I personally will have nothing to look to them. Then, I will have to be sitting here passing orders for tribunals and the tribunals will cause delays, the cases will go to the Supreme Court and so on. I do not think that is the outlook which at any rate I can contemplate with any equanimity, nor can the workers nor the employers. They have got to take this. There is no other way. The only way is to persist in this direction, because any other way is going to be worse. That is clear. I do not want to take more time about this particular matter.

The question of ballot was brought in about trade unions. We here have worked out a method of election, in the interest of trade unionism and of the workers themselves. It is better that trade unions are formed and the trade union members get the franchise for this purpose and not the non-members. Our trade unionism is very weak in this country. What are the resources they have? What are their activities? I want to strengthen the trade unions to an extent which will help the country and help the workers. We should try to improve things from other directions, because this is not the proper way at all.

Workers' participation was mentioned by an hon. Member. I am confident that in the employer-employee relation, code of discipline and all

these things, the workers' participation scheme has a special bearing on it. They are intended to carry industrial relations to a higher stage. Some way has to be found consistent with our democratic traditions and Constitution. The only way for that is that the worker's status should rise. He should be a co-partner in the industrial system. That is the only peaceful, democratic way of taking things to a higher level. In that context, workers' participation has great significance. I personally had great apprehensions and doubts about it. But when we had a seminar sometime back, I was agreeably surprised that in 20 out of 23 units, the workers' representatives, the employer's representatives and the State Government's representatives declared emphatically that their experiment had succeeded and was giving results conducive to peace, efficiency, higher productivity and all those things. We then thought of moving further and seeing that there is a rapid extension of this as early as possible. So, there is no ground for any kind of feeling of disappointment about this.

Workers' education programme also is part of this. I would like it to be accelerated very much. This is the line on which we are thinking. We have been developing co-operatives in the mining area. I have been thinking that the workers' education programme should prepare the workers for a very highly developed co-operative movement, not only in that industry, but in other industries also. These are the various directions. The only way that is open to us is that we have to improve the position and the status of the worker.

I was asked about the State Bank, commission, tribunal and all that. It is a matter before the tribunal. It is not for me at all to deal with any aspect of it—merits or otherwise. But lest some misunderstanding ought to remain, I may say I had not given any kind of undertaking that there will be a commission or a tribunal so far as the State Bank is concerned. When I asked the State Bank people to come and attend our meeting, they said "No, we will have our settlement with the State Bank itself. We do not want to come to you." They wanted to settle it themselves and, therefore, they did not agree to our having discussions. Only at the last moment, when things started taking another turn, they struck work. Now I do not want to make any comparison about the course of events or say something about their merits. What was the course open to them? Was there any other course open to them? Some people say they should not have been given adjudication because the strike was going on. I think that is a narrow view of such things. After all the workers have to be provided with some machinery, some way of settling things. We thought we should provide that machinery.

Then, this question of employment has figured very much.

Shri Prabhat Kar: About the withdrawal of strike by the State Bank employees, an assurance was given that there would be no victimisation. Now their salaries have been deducted for that day. What have you got to say about it?

Shri Nanda: After all, there are employers in the public sector just as in the private sector, and employers in the public sector are not angels. Some of them have to be educated also. I have to take them through that process of education. In this case, the victimisation issue was a general issue. I could immediately say "No victimisation" because, after all, they have given notice and they have gone on strike which is not illegal. It is my personal view and I am not entering into the legal technicalities. So, I said "No victimisation", so far as other things are concerned.

When there is a strike, I have personally stood against any idea of payment for work not done. But here they were asking for it to be set off against some earned leave. That is a matter which is between the workers

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and the management, and they are adjusting it, I think, against overtime or some advance was asked for. I made a recommendation that advance should be given and I believe they have agreed to do that.

Before I go to the matter of employment, I want to refer to provident fund and dock labour board. It is a wrong information that there is so much of wastage in the provident fund. I have got the figures, but in view of the shortage of time I do not want to go into them. Only a very small fraction is being kept back, kept as arrears or not being realised. There are prosecutions and recoveries are progressing. Now, I agree that even that small percentage means that some workers are going to be deprived of their provident fund, which is a very very bad thing. We have been thinking of creating a reserve. We have suggested that, if the members of that body are agreeable to it. Who comes in the way? I do not come in the way. Let the others give a little fraction of their interest and make a kind of insurance for the others, which is a proper way of dealing with it. We are not going to be lax in this matter. We are going to take more stringent action. I am trying to persuade and prevail upon the State Governments, because they have to do it. Things are improving there also.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Some amendments were drafted for that but they have not, as yet, seen the light of day. A promise was made that a permanent contribution should be made from the payment of overtime allowance. That has also not been recognized.

Shri Nanda: We have got in hand, not one but half a dozen devices at least, which are at various stages. For example, change in the transport law. We think the Bill has been prepared and it would be possible....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Kindly introduce it.

Shri Nanda: We are ready with it. We are trying.

Then, a very wrong impression was sought to be created as if there was some defalcation or some embezzlement or something in the Dock Labour Board. It is not a case of corruption.

Why did we have to hear the name of that good gentleman, Shri C. D. Deshmukh in this connection? The gentleman who reported used strong terms. But nobody has taken away the money. It was irregularly used. Immediately there was some kind of a difficulty. They used it for other purposes. The money had not gone anywhere. This has been regularised and the thing has been dealt with.

18 hrs.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Workers' money went to the stevedores.

Shri Nanda: I will provide you with full details of that. The question was of some officer having embezzled the funds. That has not happened. Secondly the question was of some gentleman having gone away to Pakistan. If somebody can go to Pakistan or somewhere else and if he does not choose to come back—I have not got the facts with me—I do not see what to do about that.

I would have liked to say something about employment, but I do not want to trespass the limits that have been set for this discussion. We will have other occasions to deal with the other matters. I thank the hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Abid Ali wanted to say a word of personal explanation.

Shri Abid Ali: Some hon. Members were very much angry with me because I have said somewhere that defence workers who had formed their own national organisation are patriots. Of course, I never meant

that those who have not joined the organisation are not patriots. That I never meant. But, of course, I told the workers that there were many traitors going in the country and they should keep themselves away from them.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There may be traitors. Need I put any cut motion to the vote of the House?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Yes, my cut motions Nos. 1628, 1629 and 1642.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My cut motions Nos. 1475 and 1476 too.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I want my cut motions Nos. 1751 to 1756 also to be put to the vote.

Mr. Speaker: I will put cut motion No. 1475 to the vote of the House first.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1 (*Failure to ratify the unanimous recommendation of the Fifteenth Labour Conference regarding minimum wage*)". (1475)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced to Re. 1 (*Failure to check the growing unemployment in the country*)." (1476).

The motion was negatived.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I have also moved some cut motions, Nos. 1751 to 1756.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100". (*Failure to implement 'need based theory' accepted in the 15th Indian Labour Conference for wage fixation.*) (1628)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100 (*Government's refusal to accept agreements of Indian Labour Conferences*)." (1629)

The motions were negatived.

The Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100. (*Need for legislation for compulsory recognition of trade unions*)." (1642)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I put cut motions 1751 to 1756 to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: Now I put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 66, 67, 68 and 126 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment."

The motion was adopted

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 71, 72 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for which four hours have been allotted.

Seventyeight cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected motions. Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 71—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 72—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,59,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,32,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I would request him to confine his remarks to 20 minutes. We have got only four hours.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं सब से पहले दो छोटे से मामलों की तरफ आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की खास तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो फिर वाक्या शिकायत के तौर पर नहीं, लेकिन उनकी खास तवज्जह की मुस्तहक हैं। अव्वल बात तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हर एक जो हमारे पास डाकुमेंट आता है, उसमें यह लिखा हुआ आता है कि अब यह मिनिस्ट्री जल्दी ही खत्म होने वाली है। इसका पहले से एक साल तो बढ़ गया है और मैं समझता हूं कि एक साल और जरूर बढ़ेगा ही। लेकिन ताहम मुझे यह दिखलाई देता है कि आखिर यह मिनिस्ट्री बहुत ज्यादा देर तक चलेगी नहीं क्योंकि जैसा हम पहले से उम्मीद करते थे, इस मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज यह है कि जितनी जल्दी मुमकिन हो रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम खत्म करके हराकरी कर ले। अब मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि जब यह सूरत बनेगी जैसा कि आप रोज देखते हैं, कोई डाकुमेंट पढ़िये, किसी साल की रिपोर्ट पढ़िये, आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब हर एक रिपोर्ट में दिखाते हैं कि हमने इतने आदमियों को नौकरियां दिलाई, हमने इतने आदमियों को रिहैबिलिटेट कर दिया, उनका गेनफुल एम्प्लायमेंट हो गया, सही बात तो यह है कि अगर रिहैबिलिटेशन के कोई माने हैं तो वह दो ही माने हो सकते हैं, एक तो मकान और दूसरा गेनफुल एम्प्लायमेंट। जहां तक उन के कलेम का सवाल है, उन्होंने इतने आदमियों को गेनफुल एम्प्लायमेंट दिलवाये, इतनी ट्रेनिंग दी, इस के लिये मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूं, लेकिन आज मुझ को जो एक बड़ी फिक्र है, मैं जानता हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब खुद उस का पूरा इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकते और वह यह है कि जब उनकी मिनिस्ट्री खत्म होगी तो हजारों आदमियों का, जिन में से बहुत से डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स हैं, जिन में बहुत से शेड्यूल्ड

कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, जो कि उनके यहां काम करते रहे हैं, उनका क्या बनेगा। जो लोग आठ-आठ, दस-दस बरस तक अपनी जिन्दगी का सब से अच्छा हिस्सा इस रिहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की नौकरी करके, उसकी खिदमत करके, खर्च कर चुके हैं, और उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है, उनके साथ क्या बीतेगी जिस दिन आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस मिनिस्ट्री को छोड़ कर या खत्म कर के चले जायेंगे। मैं खुसूसन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के वास्ते अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। हमारे कांस्टिट्यूशन और हमारी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के आर्डर्स के मुताबिक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के वास्ते, उनकी नौकरियों के वास्ते उनके दिल में एक खास फिक्र रहती है, चुनांचे, १६ २।३ नौकरियां आम तौर पर मिनिस्ट्रीज के अन्दर उनके वास्ते रिजर्व्ड हैं। ऐसी पूरत में जब उन में से बहुत से डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स है, बहुत से ऐसे है जोकि डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स तो नहीं है, लेकिन उनमें भी वर्स हालत में है क्योंकि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग है उनको एकानमिक बैकग्राउंड बहुत ही पुअर है, उन्होंने १०–२० वर्ष तक नौकरियां की है, वह बाद में किसी चीज पर फाल बैक अपील नहीं कर सकते, उनके पास जमीनें नहीं है, कोई बिजिनेस नहीं है, तो इस नौकरी से हटने के बाद उनका क्या बनेगा, यह सवाल आज हमारे सामने आता है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह सवाल सिर्फ बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का नहीं है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का महज नहीं है, हम सब का सवाल है। हालांकि सब लोग और यह लोग भी शायद जानते थे कि कोई न कोई ऐसा दिन आयेगा जब हमें इससे जुदा होना पड़ेगा, लेकिन ताहम हमारी अकल का, हमारी फारसाइट का, यह तकाजा था कि उनमें से जो वीकर सेक्शन्स है, उनके वास्ते ऐसी कोशिश करते कि जो यहां से हटते, उनको कोई दूसरी नौकरी मिल जाती। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि अब जब कुछ नोटिसेज आने लगे है, और कुछ लोगों को नोटिस दिये गये है, वह लोग बहुत फिक्रमन्द हैं। कुछ सबार्डिनेट आफिसेज में नौकर हैं, वह यह समझते है कि उनको हटना है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि उनमें जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं, उनको सब से आखीर में नोटिस दिये जायें।

दूसरी बात यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप महज रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर नहीं है, आप गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के मिनिस्टर है, आप की डिवाइडेड रिस्पांसिबिलिटी नहीं है, आप की उतनी ही रिस्पांसिबिलिटी है जितनी किसी और मिनिस्टर की या सारी गवर्नमेंट की है। इस वास्ते आप को यह देखना है कि जिन डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स को आपने बच्चों की तरह पाला और उनकी जिम्मेदारी उठाई है, उनको कहीं आप खुद डिस्प्लेस करके न डाल दें। कहीं आप के फेल से वह अपने आप डिस्प्लेस न हो जायें। इसलिये आप का फर्ज है कि उनके वास्ते और अल्टर्नेटिव एम्प्लायमेंट प्रावाइड करें। जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों का सवाल है, मुझे कहने में जरा भी ताम्मुल नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का फर्ज है कि वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के आदमियों को जल्द से जल्द अल्टर्नेटिव नौकरी दें। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बारे में जो रिपोर्टें आती है, उन रिपोर्टों के जो लिखने वाले है उन्होंने पिछली रिपोर्ट के अन्दर एक शेड्यूल दिया है, जिसके अन्दर टेम्पोरेरी एम्प्लायीज क्लास ३ और ४ का जिक्र किया गया है। उन्होंने कुछ फिगर्स दिये है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की मुख्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्रीज में कितनी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये जगहें है और कितनों को नौकरियां मिली है और कितनी बाकी है। मैं सारी लिस्ट पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता, इस किताब में लिस्ट दर्ज है। मैं आप से सिर्फ रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की बाबत अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। उनके यहां कुल ५४६४ एम्प्लायीज है जिनमें से ६१५ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के प्रपोशन के लिहाज से उनको आनी चाहियें थी, लेकिन कुल २८१ आदमी एम्प्लाय किये गये हैं। इस तरह से ६७४ की कसर बाकी थी। इसी तरह से क्लास ४ के अन्दर जो

[पण्डित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

टैम्पोरेरी लोग हैं वह कुल १६५८ एम्प्लायीज थे जिनमें से ३२६ उनके हिस्से में आते हैं, लेकिन नौकरी में सिर्फ २३४ आदमी थे। इस तरह से ९२ आदमियों की कसर थी। इस कसर को तो आप छोड़ दीजिये, मुझे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, जो कुछ हुआ वह हुआ, लेकिन मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि जो क्लर्क इस डिपार्टमेंट में १० वर्ष तक नौकरी करने के बाद निकलेंगे, वह ऐसे क्लर्क होंगे जो कि किसी महकमे में या मिनिस्ट्री में बड़ी आसानी से खपाये जा सकेंगे। उनकी जरूरत तो रोज ही रहती है, और जरूरत न भी हो तो भी सर्विस में उनको प्रायोरिटी मिलनी चाहिये। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह फर्ज मेरे जैसे अदना मेम्बर का नहीं है, आप का है, जो कि यहां पर रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर हैं, जिन की उन्होंने इतनी खिदमत की है, और जो कि उनको डिस्प्लेस कर के चले जायेंगे कि आप गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया से मनवा कर जायें कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों को, और जहां तक हो सके सब को, अल्टेंटिव एम्प्लायमेंट दिया ज य, उनको डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स न बना दिया जाय ताकि आप की आंखों के सामने वह सीन न आयें जिन को आप ने इतने वर्षों तक हटाने की कोशिश की है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप इस पर जरूर गौर फरमायेंगे और अपना फर्ज अव्वलीन समझेंगे कि जिस दिन आप छोड़ कर जायेंगे उस दिन इसको डिस्प्लेस करके न जायें।

अब मैं एक दूसरे मामले की तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं पेश्तर इसके कि मैं उस मामले पर आऊं जिसका मैं खास तौर पर जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। वह छोटा सा मामला यह है कि पंजाब को तो छोड़ दीजिये एक मिनिट के वास्ते, लेकिन राजस्थान में आपने बहुत से लोगों को, कई हजार फैमिलीज को, बसाया। भरतपुर, अलवर और कई दूसरी जगहों में बसाया। गंगानगर में और दूसरी जगहों में आपने कोशिश की कि उनको कुछ रिहैबिलिटेशन बेनिफिट्स मिलें। मैं इस वक्त इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता कि उनको कितने बेनिफिट्स मिले और उनके साथ क्या सुलूक किया गया। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि जब यह चीजें तकरीबन खत्म हो चुकी हैं तब मैं पुरानी हिस्टरी को दोहराऊं जो कि मैं हमेशा करता रहा हूं। मैं तो यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप उनके साथ जेनरासिटी बरतिये। जो कुछ आप कर चुके वह कर चुके। उनके ऊपर अब जो नई मसीबत आई है सिर्फ उस का जिक्र यहां पर करना चाहता हूं। जनाब, हमने १९५४ के कम्पेन्सेशन एक्ट के मुताबिक उनको अलाटमेंट दिये, जिन पंजाब के लोगों के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन थी उनको आप ने ३९९ एकड़ जमीन दी। राजस्थान के लिये आपने यह रूल बनाया कि ३० एकड़ से ज्यादा किसी आदमी को अलाट नहीं की। मुझ को इसकी शिकायत नहीं है, आखिर आपने ३० एकड़ की सीलिंग बना दी है। लेकिन मुझे जो शिकायत है वह यह है कि बहुत से लोगों ने आज तक उन जमीनों पर कब्जा नहीं किया जो कि उनको अलाटेड हैं, सैकड़ों हजारों लोगों को आपने सनदें भी नहीं दीं जिन को जमीन अलाटेड हैं। इसके सिवा बहुत से ऐसे केसेज हैं जिन को आपने दस-दस एकड़ जमीनें दी थीं, वह अपनी जमीनों पर बठे हैं लेकिन कई हजार ऐसे आदमी हैं जो कई कई सौ एकड़ जमीनें पाकिस्तान में छोड़ आये, उनको आपने १० एकड़, २० एकड़ या अपने हक के मुताबिक ३० एकड़ जमीन दी। लेकिन वह किस तरह दीं। जमीनें एक जगह नहीं थीं। उस इलाके के जो मुसलमान थे राजस्थान के अन्दर वह बड़े छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार थे जो जमीन छोड़ कर गये। आपने यह इवैकुई प्रापर्टी दी। वह छोटी-छोटी जगहें थीं। बहुत सी मुख्तलिफ वाटर कोर्सेज में और मुख्तलिफ चक्स में थीं, मुख्तलिफ गांवों में थीं। उनको हमने यह २-२ और ४-४ एकड़ की जगहें दीं और वह इसलिये कि वे स्कैटर्ड थे। एक तरह आपने

ठीक भी किया । आम तौर से लोग ऐसे नहीं थे जो अपने हाथ से खेती करना चाहते थे या खेती करना जानते थे । उन लोगों को जो आपने जमीनें दीं वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के कम्पेंसेशन ऐक्ट सन् १९५४ के मुताबिक दीं । वह सारी जमीन इवैकुई प्रापर्टी थी जो कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की बनी । दफा १२ की रू से उसको एक्वायर करके उन लोगों को सनदें दीं लेकिन सन् १९५९ में एक उनके ऊपर गोला गिरा बिजली पड़ी । एक ऐक्ट नम्बर ८ आफ १९५९ राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने पास किया और मैं समझता हूं कि आप को उस का जरूर इल्म होगा । उस ऐक्ट की रू से सारी एबौलीशन आफ जमींदारी और जनाबवाला सुन कर हैरान होंगे कि एबौलीशन आफ बिस्वेदारी राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने खत्म कर दी । अब एक एक इंच जमीन की मिलकियत से राजस्थान की सरकार का सम्बन्ध है । मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जो जमीनें हमारे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने उनके हक के तौर पर उन लोगों को दी थीं जिसके कि अन्दर सब लोग काश्त नहीं करते थे जमीन के मालिक बन गये थे अब कइयों को तो सनदें नहीं दी हैं और कइयों को मुआविजा नहीं दिया गया है और बहुत से लोगों को जिन को कि जमीनों का कब्जा दिया था अब सारी उनकी जमीन जब्त हो गई है । मेरे पास वह ऐक्ट मौजूद है जिसकी कि दफा ४ और ५ की रू से उनके हकूक खत्म हो गये और सरकार वहां की मालिक हो गई । मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो चीज आपने अपने हाथ से दी तो फिर उनकी सनदें भी न दी जायं तो क्या आपके सामने आपके दिये हुए इकरार पर इस तरीके से पानी फिर जायगा और आप चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे ? हमारे यहां के रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर हैं और मैं अदब से उनसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिन को आप रिहैबिलिटेट करना चाहते थे, हजारों आदमी जिन को कि आपने जमीनें दीं तो क्या उनका कसूर था कि वे इधर लुट पिट कर आये और आपने मेहरबानी करके उनको जो गुजारे का जरिया मिला था मुआवजे के तौर पर तो क्या वह जरिया गुजारे का आपके सामने छीन लिया जायगा और आपके कानों पर जूं भी नहीं रेंगेगी । यह आपका फर्ज है कि आप उनके रसक्यू पर आयें और उनको हैल्प करने की तरकीब में आपको बतलाता हूं । उसकी तरकीब यह है कि दफा ४ में लिखा हुआ है कि किसी क्लास आफ केसेज या किसी क्लास आफ लैंड्स को अगर चाहे तो राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट उसको एक्जैम्पट कर सकती है । दफा चार में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है और इस तरकीब से उनको मदद पहुंचाना बड़ा आसान था । पंजाब के अन्दर जहां डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्स को खास रिआयतें दी गई तो पंजाब में जो सीलिंग दी गई वह लोकल्स से मुख्तलिफ थी और उत्तर प्रदेश में उनको खास रियायतें दी गईं । लेकिन राजस्थान में सन् ५९ के उस ऐक्ट की रू से वह सारे हकूक जब्त कर लिये और उनको एक स्टार्वड और डैमीच्यूट आदमी बना कर छोड़ दिया । दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आपने इन जमीनों की खुद कीमत लगाई है एक एकड़ के हिसाब से तो जिनको कि आपने जमीनें दी थीं आपका यह फर्ज है कि राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट भले ही कुछ भी न करे लेकिन आप इन को इसके एवज में रकम की सूरत में मुआविजा दें । अब उसके लिये जो आपने हिसाब तय किया है तो वह रकम भी काफी नहीं है क्योंकि आपने उसका हिसाब ४००,४५० रुपया फी एकड़ रखा था जबकि आपके सामने ऐसे इन्सटान्सेज मौजूद थे जिनमें कि एक एकड़ जमीन की कीमत १२०० और १४०० रुपये थी । दूसरी तरकीब यह है कि जब तक मिनिरट्री खत्म न हो उसका फर्ज है कि उन लोगों को इसके एवज में रुपया दे अगर राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट उनकी बात नहीं मानती है । अब वैसे तो यह कोई बड़ी प्राबलम नहीं है लेकिन उन लोगों के लिहाज से इस वक्त ऐसा हो गया जैसे

कि एक दफे कोई डूबता हुआ आदमी जरा किनारे पर आये और फिर रौ उसको बहा ले गयी । मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इसके अन्दर खास तौर से आपका फर्ज है कि कोई न कोई कदम उठायें ।

तीसरी बात जिसको कि मैं बहुत जोर के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और जो मेरे बोलने का असल मकसद है वह मैं जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । मैं एक ऐसे इलाके का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं जिसकी कि बाबत मुझे उन भाइयों ने जिनकी कि तरफ से मैं बोल रहा हूं मुझ को बतलाया था । एक मर्तबा आप भी वहां किस्सवे कैम्प में तशरीफ ले गया था और यह किस्सवे कैम्प आपका सब से पहला शरणार्थी कैम्प था जहां पर कि यह शरणार्थी भाई आकर टिके थे । किसी वक्त किस्सवे कैम्प में २५००० कुन्बे होते थे । उस वक्त जो लोग यहां पर आये उनकी कैसी बुरी हालत थी वह मैं इस वक्त बताना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि न उसका मौका है और न महल है । लेकिन मैं अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने उन में से कुछ लोगों के वास्ते ४०० घर बनाये थे और जिसको कि विजयनगर बोलते हैं । उस विजयनगर के अन्दर उन्होंने ८०००, ८००० रुपये में एक एक मकान बनाया था । ३००० की जमीन थी और बाकी का मकान था । उस मकान के अन्दर दो कमरे हैं । एक लैट्रिन है, एक किचन है और एक बाथरूम है और हदबन्दी की दीवार है । अब इस तरीके से जो उनको मकान बना कर दिये गये तो वे उससे बहुत खुश हैं और इसके अलावा मिनिस्टर साहब ने और भी चीजें बनाईं लेकिन मैं उन चीजों का इस वक्त जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को ट्रिब्यूट दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता । उन्होंने बड़ी कोशिश की और इतने आदमी जो मुसीबत में थे उन के वास्ते मकानात बनाये और उनको वे मकानात दिये। कई सौ करोड़ रुपया हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने विस्थापित लोगों के आराम के वास्ते खर्च किया और मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी मदद उन्होंने की उतनी मदद दुनिया की किसी दूसरी गवर्नमेंट ने न की होगी । मैं उनकी दाद देता हूं । लेकिन यह जो २५००० आदमी अब बैठे हैं और उन २५००० कुनबों के रैमेनेंट्स हैं और जो रीड्स कौलिनी थी और उसके अन्दर जो ओल्ड बैरक्स थे उस में आदमियों को बसाने के वास्ते आपने खास इंतजाम किया । ढाका में उनको जगह दी और वहां मकानात बना कर दे रहे हैं तो क्या मैं अदब से पूछ सकता हूं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर जो इनका पेटर फैमिलियस होता है तो इन बेचारे नेगलेक्टेड बच्चों ने क्या कसूर किया है कि आप संविधान की दफा १४ को भुला कर उनको ऐसी खराब हालत में बेसहारा छोड़ जांय ? एक मौके पर इन ओल्ड बैरक्स में जो लोग रहते थे उनकी बाबत खुद आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि वे हैल में रहते हैं । लाला अचिंतराम ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा वे यहां बैठे हैं । उन्होंने भी लिखा कि जैसी बुरी हालत उन्होंने किस्सवे कम्प में देखी ऐसी बुरी हालत ३६ कौलनीज में कहीं नहीं देखी । अगर कहीं नमूना देखना है किसी हैल का तो किस्सवे कैम्प को देखा जा सकता है । लोअर मिडिल क्लास के आदमी जो कि ओल्ड बैरेक्स में रहते थे तो बिलकुल हैल में वे लोग रहते थे और ऐसा हैल ऐन दिल्ली के बीच में मौजूद है अब किंग्जवे कैम्प में तो यह हमारे कैपिटल पर एक बड़ा भारी डिस्ग्रेस है कि ऐसे हालात में हमारे देश की राजधानी में लोग रहते हैं । एक एक कमरे के अन्दर जो १४ × १० फीट २ नहीं ३ नहीं ५ नहीं बल्कि १०, १० और १२, १२ लोग रहते हैं और हालत यह है कि वहीं पर नौजवान लड़का रहता है, नौजवान बहू रहती है और वहीं पर लड़के के मां, बाप, बुआ और बहन रहते हैं । यह सारा मकान ३३ गज जमीन पर लगा है । उन के पास पाखाना जाने को अलग

जगह नहीं है और १००, १०० आदमियों के पीछे एक पाखाना है । इसी तरह टैब भी हर एक घर के पास नहीं है और हजार आदमियों के पास एक टैब है । बाथरूम का कोई बंदोबस्त नहीं है । मकानों के पीछे दस फिट चौड़ी गली है जिस में कि वह नौजवान लड़का, बहू, मां, बाप और बच्चे बूढ़े सब सोते हैं । अब अगर कोई बाहर का आदमी यह हालत देखे तो क्या कहेगा और हम तो कहीं मुंह दिखाने के काबिल नहीं रह जायेंगे कि एक ऐसी चीज भी दिल्ली के अन्दर मौजूद है । अगर जनाब मलाहिजा फरमायेंगे तो पायेंगे कि इसके अन्दर कसूर हमारा कतई नहीं है मुझे पता नहीं है कि किस का कसूर है । अब मैं कसूर पर अर्ज करना नहीं चाहता लेकिन ताहम मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से अपील करता हूं कि चाहे किसी का कसूर हो लेकिन जब वे आदमी आप के चार्ज में हैं तो उन को ऐसी बेकसी की हालत में छोड़ कर जो वे जाना चाहते हैं तो यह कहां तक ठीक होगा । मैं ने सुना है कि एक देवता जब कि वे ऊपर आस्मान में जाने लगे तो वे एक कुत्ते को पृथ्वी पर अपने पीछे नहीं छोड़ सके और उसको भी अपने साथ ले जाने का उनका आग्रह था । अब यह २५००० आदमी आपकी जिम्मेदारी हैं और आप इनको इस हालत में छोड़ कर नहीं जा सकते हैं । जिस वक्त यह लोग यहां पर आये थे तो गवर्नमेंट ने यहां पर ८००, ६०० रुपये के टैंट्स लगाये अगले साल परमात्मा की ऐसी मर्जी हुई कि मेंह बरसा और कुछ टैंट्स जल गये । अब टैंट्स जल जाने पर वहां पर थोड़े से मकानात बनाये जिनकी कि बाबत मैं अर्ज करूं कि शुरू में तो यह मकानात तीन साल के वास्ते बनाये गये थे अब उनकी मियाद तीन साल की जगह पांच साल कर दी है। लेकिन अब उनको दस साल बीत जाने से उनकी जिन्दगी खतम हो चुकी है, इस के अन्दर बहुत से लोगों को बसाया गया । विजय-नगर और दूसरी कौलनीज शरणार्थियों के लिए बनाई और उन्होंने २७०० घर इनके वास्ते बनाये। सन् १९५८ में जब उन्होंने दरख्वास्त दी थी तो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से चीफ कमिश्नर ने एक ऐश्योरेंस दिया था और उस ऐश्योरेंस की कापी मेरे पास मौजूद है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि यह मिनिस्ट्री आपके वास्ते परमानेंट मकानात बनाना चाहती है और जो आपके डर और खदसात हों उनको दूर कर लो । आप के साथ बेइंसाफी नहीं होगी । सन् १९५८ में यह चीज आनरेबुल चीफ कमिश्नर ने हमारी इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से वहां पर कही और शाया की । उसके कहने के बाद यह झगड़ा हो गया और श्री मोहन लाल जो कि गालिबन उस वक्त मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने एक रुपया जो कि रोज उनको खाने का मिलता था वह भी बन्द कर दिया था और उसके बन्द करने पर बहुत झगड़ा हुआ । उन्होंने कह दिया कि तुम लोग घबराओं मत यह खाने का एक रुपया बन्द कर दिया गया है लेकिन बाकी सारी रियायतें तुम्हें पहले की तरह मिलेंगी और तुम से इन मकानों का कोई किराया नहीं लिया जायगा । कतई किराया नहीं लिया जायगा यह भी उस के अन्दर मौजूद है । मैं जनाब को दिखलाउंगा कि उनसे उन मकानों का किराया भी लिया गया उनकी खाल से खींचा गया एक्सटोट करके और इस बेदर्दी से लिया गया जिसका कि मैं आपको जिक्र करके सुनाना चाहता हूं। सन् १९४९ में यह वाकया हुआ और फिर जनाबवाला इसको देखने के वास्ते फिलवाक्या इन्होंने क्या किया । मैं जनाब की खिदमत में दो नक्शे पेश करना चाहता हूं और इसमें मिनिस्ट्री ने २००, २०० गज के प्लाट्स बना कर नक्शे बनाये। इन नक्शों की रू से २००, २०० गज के प्लाट्स दे कर यहां पर मकानात बनाये जाने थे । यह आउटरम और हडसन के नक्शे में बाजाब्ता तौर पर इनकी नकूल हासिल करके लाया हूं। अब मिनिस्ट्री का वायदा था कि २००, २०० गज के प्लाट्स देंगे और

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

उनके वास्ते मकान बनायेंगे और उन मकानों को पक्का बनायेंगे और जैसे और जगहें बख्शी हैं यहां भी बना कर तुम्हें देंगे। लेकिन हुआ क्या? १९४९ के अन्दर जब शक्ल बनी तो जनाबवाला १० रुपया माहाना किराया, बरखिलाफ उस इकरार के और वायदे के, हमसे चार्ज कया गया। दस रुपया माहाना किराया चार्ज किया गया।

श्री नम्बन : यह कम किया गया था।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अभी आता हूं घबराइये नहीं। फिर उसके बाद सन् ५८ में जब उन्होंने आनरेबुल होम मिनिस्टर साहब को दरख्वास्तें दीं और खन्ना जी को भी कहा तो जैसे कि खन्ना जी की आदत है उन्होंने उनकी दरख्वास्तों पर हमदर्दी से गौर किया। और जहां तक उनके रिसोर्सेज थे वह बराबर कहते रहे कि तुम्हारे वास्ते मकानात वगैरह सब कुछ बनाएंगे लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सन् १९५८ में या तो मिनिस्ट्री का रुपया खत्म हो गया या कोई और बात हुई कि सन् १९५८ में उन्होंने यह सोचा कि ये जो सारे मकानात बने हुए हैं इनको इनके क्लेम्स में काट लो और ये मकान इनके सिर मढ़ दो, और किस तरह ये मकान इनके सिर मढ़े गए। इनको लेने को कौन राजी हो सकता था क्योंकि ये मकान तीन साल के लिए बने थे वह उम्र इनकी खत्म हो चुकी थी और उसको पांच साल तक बढ़ाया गया था, वह मुद्दत भी खत्म हो चुकी थी। कोई शख्स इनको लेने को तैयार नहीं होता था। लेकिन उनको धमकियां दी गयीं कि तुम को मकान से निकाल दिया जाएगा, तुम्हारा बैग एंड बैगेज फेंक दिया जाएगा और इन मकानों को नीलाम कर दिया जायगा। चुनांचे इन मकानों को यूनीलेटरली क्लेम्स में एडजस्ट किया गया। हम इसके लिए कभी रजामन्द नहीं थे। लेकिन ये सारे मकान हमारे सिर मढ़ दिए गए और १८०० इनकी कीमत लगायी गयी और जिन्होंने यह कीमत अदा कर दी उनको कह दिया गया कि ये मकान तुम्हारे हैं। मैं खन्ना साहब का शुक्र-गुजार हूं कि जब उनको पता लगा कि १८०० कीमत ज्यादा है, तो उन्होंने हिसाब लगा कर इनका किराया दस रुपए से साढ़े ६ रुपए कर दिया और इन की कीमत १८०० से १५०० कर दी। लेकिन १५०० तो क्या ये मकान ५०० के भी नहीं हैं। इनमें ए०सी० शीट्स लगी है और ये इतने कमजोर है कि जब बरसात या आंधी आती है तो लोग डरते हैं कि उनके ऊपर न गिर जाएं। बहुत दफा दरख्वास्त दी गयी कि ये मकान रहने लायक नहीं है, न उनके साथ किचन है, न कुछ और है, उसी में किचिन है, उसी में बीमारी में आदमी व बच्चे पखाना जाते हैं उसी में लेटरिन है, उसी में सब कुछ है। सच्चे माइनों में यह मकानात हेल का नमूना है।

अब मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी डिमांड क्या है। मैं अनरीजनेबिल नहीं हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हम मिनिस्ट्री की मेहरबानी का नाजायज फायदा उठायें। जनाब वाला, शिकायत यह थी कि जमीन नहीं है। लेकिन आज ११६ एकड़ जमीन के अन्दर ये मकानात आउटरम और हडसन में बने हुए हैं। और जैसाकि इन नक्शों में दर्ज है और जो खुद मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी माना है, वहां ११६–७५ एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि जिस तरह से आप ने औरों को आठ आठ हजार में मकान बना कर दिये उसी तरह से हम को भी दें। मेरी तो निहायत अदब से गुजारिश है कि आप सिर्फ इतना ही इन्तिजाम कर दें कि १२५ गज जमीन के प्लाट बना कर हम को दें और उस पर हमारे लिये मकान बना दें। और ये मकान दो दो हजार में बन सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि मैं इन मकानों की कीमत न दूं। या जमीन की कीमत न दूं। मैं जमीन की भी कीमत देना चाहता हूं और मकान की कीमत भी देना चाहता हूं और आप को पांच पर सेंट इंटेरेस्ट भी देने को तैयार

हूं । यह मुझ को उन लोगों ने कहने की इजाजत दी है जिन के बारे में कि मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं । उस जमीन में ये २७०० मकान बआसानी बन सकते हैं और ३० पर सेंट जमीन सड़कों वगैरह के लिये भी मिल सकती हैं इन ११६–७५ एकड़ में । गवर्नमेंट जो हम से १४·०५ रुपया के हिसाब से डेवेलपमेंट का चार्ज करना चाहती है वह भी हम देंगे । इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि गवर्नमेंट को इन २७०० मकानों को बनाने पर ५४ लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा । जमीन की कीमत करीब ४६ लाख के है । उस में से ४४ लाख आप हमारे क्लेम्स में से मुजरा कर चुके हैं । इस तरह से अगर जमीन की कीमत को छोड़ कर देखें तो आप को १०–१५ लाख रुपया खर्च करना होगा । वह जमीन तो अभी भी उन के पास है और आप के किसी काम की नहीं है । आप यह समझें कि हम ने यह जमीन रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिये दान कर दी । इस के अलावा जो आप का १०–१२ लाख रुपया खर्च हो उस को आप हम से ईजी इंस्टालमेंट्स में वसूल कर लें और पांच फीसदी सूद भी ले लें ।

शायद यह कहा जाय कि अब यह इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम नहीं है । लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप चाहे आसमान में भी चले जायें, लोग वहां भी आप का पल्ला पकड़े रहेंगे । आप का यह फर्ज है, गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज है । मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्यों करोड़ों रुपया स्लम्स पर खर्च किया जाता है । यह स्लम किस ने बनाये । ये स्लम गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की नाक की नीचे आप की मेहरबानी से बने हैं क्योंकि आप के पास रुपया खत्म हो गया था । आप ने और जगह आलीशान कालोनीज बनायीं, न्यू विजय नगर बनाया और भी इमारतें बनायीं, लेकिन इन २७०० मकानों के लिये ही क्या हो गया । इन को आप बना सकते थे और अब बना सकते हैं । मैं अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि आप को इस काम को छोड़ कर नहीं जाना चाहिये । अगर किसी आदमी के बड़े बड़े बच्चे होते हैं और दो तीन नाबालिग बच्चे भी होते हैं तो वह जो विल करता है उस में उन नाबालिगों को एजूकेशन के लिए, शादी ब्याह वगैरह के लिये प्रावीजन रखता है । इसी तरह से आप अब रेहो साहब को विल कर रहे हैं तो उन को कहते जाइये कि यह काम आप के जिम्मे है । और इस के लिये १०–१५ लाख रुपया निकालिए । यह ज्यादा रुपये का मामला नहीं है । लेकिन यह २५,००० आदमियों का सवाल है । यह काम उन के जिम्मे डालिए । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि आप इस काम को खुद कर के जायें, किसी पर छोड़ कर न जायें और यह न सोचें कि बला टल गयी । जो रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर होता है उस का काम उस वक्त तक खत्म नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि पूरी तरह से रिहैबिलिटेशन न हो जाय और उस को उस काम को आधा छोड़ कर जाने का कोई हक नहीं है । अभी बहुत से मामले बाकी हैं जिन को आप ने पूरा नहीं किया है । मैं नहीं समझता कि आप क्यों जाना चाहते हैं, न मालूम कोई गवर्नरी आप के लिये खाली है या क्या बात है । आप ने इस गवर्नमेंट का इस काम पर ३०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है, इसलिये आप को इस काम को अधूरा छोड़ कर नहीं जाना चाहिये । सिर्फ यह २५,००० आदमियों का ही सवाल नहीं है, और भी बहुत से मामले हैं जिन को आप को मुकम्मल कर के जाना चाहिये । मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप इन २५,००० आदमियों की हालत को देखें ।

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): There is only one personal explanation I want to give. I have not been offered any job anywhere whether as a Governor or as an Ambassador.

मैं यहां पर भार्गव साहब की बात सुनता हूं तो कलकत्ते चला जाता हूं और वहां वालों

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

की बात सुनता हूं तो यहां चला आता हूं, मुझे कोई आफर नहीं है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मुझे इस का पता नहीं था । लेकिन मैं तो जानता हूं कि अगर गवर्नमेंट आप से पूछे कि आप गवर्नरी पर जाना चाहते है या इस काम को करना चाहते हैं, तो आप इस काम को करना पसन्द करेंगे । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि आप का दरजा ऊंचे से ऊंचा हो । लेकिन मैं ने जो बात कही है वह बैड सेंस में नहीं कही है और जिस सेंस में मैं ने कही है उसी सेंस में उसे आप लें । लेकिन मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि आप कहीं पर भी जाएं इन को छोड़ कर न जायें, इन के केसेज को तै कर के जायें ।

मैं जानता हूं कि दंडकारण्य की स्कीम को पूरा करने की आप को बड़ी एंजाइटी है ।

Mr. Speaker: Hon'ble Member should now conclude. I have already given him 30 minutes. He may take two or three minutes more.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I conclude.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prabhat Kar. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Prabhat Kar: I will speak tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I would not call him tomorrow. Hon. Members cannot dictate to me when and how I should call. Some Members write to me saying, "Call me before lunch or after lunch; the train is in the station" and so on. I am really surprised.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We have revised the decision and we have put in the name of Shri H. N. Mukerjee to speak on behalf of our group. I am sorry we did not communicate it to you.

Mr. Speaker: Where is that hon. Member now? I have got a letter only from Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. Both of them are not here. Shall I reserve the whole of tomorrow and day after tomorrow for these hon. Members?

Shri D. C. Sharma *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak today with mixed feelings. It is because our Rehabilitation Minister threatens to die by half. I can think of a man who goes for complete death, a man who goes in for complete suicide, a man who goes for complete renunciation, but our Rehabilitation Minister wants to survive himself to the extent of one half of himself. That is to say, he thinks that the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry, so far as the western half is concerned, is completed and therefore like a *sadhu* he should take to *vanaprasthashram* from now. When the work of the eastern half is completed, I am sure he will take to complete *sanyas*.

I ask, with this background, has the work been completed? Has the work in the western half been finished? The difficulty with the Rehabilitation Ministry is that it lives more on statistics and on maps and graphs, but not things which take into consideration human feelings, human sentiment, human difficulties and human problems. It looks upon the whole thing from an impersonal angle rather than from a personal angle. It looks at the whole thing from an arithmetic angle rather than from a human angle. When you look at this human problem of rehabilitation from the needs of the refugees who have come from West Pakistan or East Pakistan, the work is not completed.

While this Ministry is completing one aspect of the work it is also creating another problem along with that. There are some insects....

Mr. Speaker: How can he answer this general thing? What are the specific points of the hon. Member?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am coming to that.

Mr. Speaker: By that time his time would be over.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are certain things which go on multiplying themselves. For instance, you remember, Sir, about 7,000 employees of the Rehabilitation Ministry are going to be retrenched. What do you think of a Ministry which leaves behind the trial of 7,000 young unemployed persons? The other day we were told that some of the officers are also going. I am glad that the officers also will be retrenched. Formerly, we used to have poor clerks, poor chaprasis there who used to be retrenched. It redounds to the glory of the Rehabilitation Minister that he has succeeded in retrenching some officers also. But what do you think of this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Has he any idea as to how many out of these are refugees?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not give the figure off-hand but possibly a preponderance of them would be displaced persons. But I am not sure.

Shri D. C. Sharma: While it is going to wind itself up, it is also thinking of winding up the homes of several thousand employees. I must say to you in all honesty, in all humility, that you were kind enough to constitute a committee, an *ad hoc* committee of Members of Parliament, who should try and see that these poor retrenched employees do not suffer inordinately. I also know that through your good services, through the kindness of your mind, there has been some clearing of the jungle, a little clearing of the jungle. But I would ask you: why is it that these notices were served on these persons one month or two months or three months in advance? Why is it that the Ministry did not have a forecast of what was to come? Why is it that the Ministry did not think of these things in advance of the doomsday? So, how can you think of winding up this Ministry when it is going to gamble with the careers of 7,000 of your employees.

Again, my guru, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, referred to retrenched persons who belong to Scheduled Castes. I know that we must give our best to the Scheduled Castes, but Scheduled Castes are not scheduled clerks. I do think that those people should be integrated into an earning group of our society and unless that is done, I think this Ministry has no right to proclaim its suicide.

Shri Palaniyandy: That too after 13 years of service.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have been saying all these days that this Ministry has so many loose ends, so far as its work is concerned. It has left so many things undone. Its completeness lies in incompleteness. Its work is finished, but it is finished in an unfinished manner.

Mr. Speaker: Why not the hon. Member suggest some remedies?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am going to suggest that. Either the Government of India should appoint an assessment committee of the work done by this Ministry or, if the Government of India is not going to do that, I think you, Mr. Speaker, should appoint a committee, an *ad hoc* committee of the Members of Parliament to see how far the work in the western section of this Rehabilitation Ministry has been completed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Also the eastern section.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will come to that also. They should not be impatient.

That is the first thing that I would say. Something has been stated about the Kingsway camp people. I wish that every Member of this Parliament, whatever party he may

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

belong to, Congress or non-Congress, Socialist or non-Socialist, whatever his party may be, should visit the Kingsway refugee camp; I should not say 'visit', I should call it a pilgrimage to the temple of Daridranarayana, because the most unfortunate specimen of our refugees are left there.

In what condition do they live there? It is not possible for me to describe that. They live in appalling, dehumanizing conditions there. I have been there and I tell you the condition of those refugees has haunted me all these days and nights. I am a very thick-skinned man, a hardened man. I would not have lived all these years if I had not been like that. But I felt unhappy and I still feel unhappy when I think of those Kingsway Camp refugees. Unless they are properly rehabilitated, I think the hon. Minister will be doing injustice to himself, to the Government of India and to the cause of the refugees by saying that the work has been completed. I would ask every hon. Member of Parliament to go there. If they go there I am sure they will bear me out that while describing the condition of those refugees I have indulged not in overstatement but in understatement.

Then I would say that this Ministry has been very good in giving grants to educational institutions. I have not been able to understand the principles which this Ministry has evolved in giving those grants. Some refugee institutions have been given grants which are very very high. I do not know what principles they have followed. At least I fail to understand them. For instance, some institutions which were not uprooted from Western Punjab have been given sums of a lakh of rupees or something more and some institutions which have come from West Punjab after having been uprooted have not been given that much. I have therefore to say that the hon. Minister should tell us as to what principles have guided him in giving grants to the uprooted institutions or in giving grants to these institutions whether uprooted or not uprooted. I would like to have from him a very firm answer to this question. It is because whenever I go to the Punjab people tell me that these grants are being given in a way which they cannot understand. I do not want to put it very strongly. So this is another point that I want to make.

Again, I would say that there is another class of refugees that we have got in our country now. We have recognised them. Formerly we did not recognise them. They are the refugees from the Pakistan held area of Jammu and Kashmir. We have now tried to do something for them. But I would say to the hon. Minister that these persons are as unfortunate as the persons from East Pakistan. These persons cannot give certificates of their land. How can they get certificates of their lands? These persons cannot give you an inventory of the property that they have left behind. They cannot do so. It is because their territory, their home is forbidden for them. I would therefore say that the Ministry should do something in the matter and revise the scale of grants and loans and subsidies so far as these refugees from Kashmir are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now I shall take two minutes more. I think I have not spoken already for 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection to giving him two minutes more. But let him not say that he has not taken 15 minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that one of the most difficult duties laid upon this hon. Minister and one of the duties which he was in a better position to discharge than anybody else was that

he should be able to settle the outstanding claims with regard to the refugees beween India and Pakistan. That was one thing. Our Minister has gone there, and he has many friends there.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One has been assassinated, and the other has gone to England.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry for him, but I was saying he has so many friends there. He goes there, and I tell you he always come back empty-handed, almost empty-handed. What about the Immovable Property Agreement? It has worked, but it has worked in a way which shows that this has been treated as a joke, I am sorry to say. Then there are claims for pensions provident fund of displaced persons. What has happened to them? I ask the Minister what has been done with regard to the transfer of insurance policies. I ask the Minister what has been done about the verification of the services and emoluments of displaced persons for the purpose of calculation of pensions. So many persons are there who have not been able to draw their pensions up to this time because the facts are not available. What has happened to the contractors' claims? What has happened with regard to the recovery of co-operative societies' dues? In my former constituency there is a very flourishing co-operative society, and they have lost so many lakhs of rupees on account of that, they have not got any books.

What effort has the Minister made so far as the solution of our disputes with Pakistan is concerned? When Pakistan has been in a tough mood, our Minister has gone there; when Pakistan has been in a friendly mood, our Minister has gone to Calcutta or stayed in Delhi. I think our Minister should have struck the iron when it was hot. When the relations between the two countries were improving, he should have done something, but he did not do anything.

Therefore, I say that this aspect of the work of this Ministry is something which makes me very unhappy. With his diplomatic ways, with his fine methods, with his charming manners, with his fine powers of speech, with his Northwest Frontier background, with his friendships in Pakistan, this Minister should have been able to do something with Pakistan, but I contemplate his record here as in other matters with a great deal of unhappiness.

This Ministry has done many good things, I do not deny it, but I say there are also many things which it ought to do, which have not yet been done, and the Minister goes about saying he is going to wind up the western part of his Ministry. I cannot understand why he is going to wind it up. Does he mean to say that he will paralyse his right hand while his left hand will be working? No, I want both his hands should be working together. The western and eastern sections should be working together. The emphasis may be on the eastern part now than on the western part, but you cannot go to the people and say that you have finished your work.

In this world, nobody is able to finish his work. I will conclude my remarks by quoting a line from Robert Browning. He says in one place:

> "Compare the petty done with the undone vast."

That is the life of all of us, but so far as this Ministry is concerned, it is a case of almost nothing done and undone vast, and yet this hon. Minister goes about saying that he is going to wind up this Ministry. I tell you we will not let this Ministry to be wound up till every refugee from West Pakistan or East Pakistan....

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Went back.

Shri D. C. Sharma: ....is settled properly. This man from Hariyana wants them to go back. And if he is a land holder, he has a land, he has

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

a home, he has some source of gainful employment, his children are able to receive education and he has a future. He is not always saying to himself, "I was like this there. What am I now?". No. He will say to himself, "I was like this in West Pakistan, I was like this in East Pakistan but I am much better now".

That is the attitude from which the hon. Minister should approach his work and if he does that, I am sure he will earn the gratitude not only of the refugees but also the gratitude of the 40 crores of people. After all, the refugees are a part and parcel of the Indian population and, therefore, I think by putting them stable on social, economic and other grounds he will be doing something which will be very useful.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to say something about Dandakaranya. But you have rung the bell and I take my seat.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in this debate. In fact, I shall take the cue from my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma who preceded me.

Before doing that, I would like to offer the hon. Minister an opportunity to clarify a difficulty which we have been facing in Bengal since a dispute arose between the State Government and the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation over the fate of the refugees and over the sending of the refugees to Dandakaranya.

A few days back in the Bengal Legislative Assembly there was a discussion over this question and in the course of that discussion one Member from the Opposition, Shri Siddarth Ray put before the Assembly confidential minutes of what happened between the Union Minister of Rehabilitation and the State Minister of Rehabilitation. He did not disclose from where he got those minutes. On the side of the Government, Shri Shankar Das Banerjee who was the ex-Speaker, himself produced those very minutes. He said, "I have got those minutes from the Government and I challenge Shri Ray to state from where he got them". To that question of Shri Banerjee, Shri Ray did not give any reply. But after that there has been a publication in a paper and I believe the hon. Minister knows that paper very well, a Bengali Daily of Calcutta in which it has been categorically stated that those confidential minutes passed to Shri Ray from the Union Minister of Rehabilitation.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Before the hon. Member proceeds any further I want to clarify this and I am prepared to satisfy my hon. friend that I passed out nothing. I may also clarify the position here that when meetings are held.....

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: The hon. Minister may clarify it later.

Mr. Speaker: Let him do it now.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When meetings are held between the Government of India and the State Government, whether at the Minister's level or at the Secretary's level, these minutes are recorded. Then copies—not one, two, three or four—in very large number are distributed all over, I mean, within the Government of India and the State Government. Now, I have an office in Delhi. If the meeting is held which has a bearing between Bengal and Delhi then copies will be made out and five of them will be sent to my office here. If a meeting is held between me and the State Government, ten copies, if I mistake not—maybe five, are made out, which are sent in addition, to the officers who attended these meetings. So, these documents are not documents which can be called confidential or secret. These are

minutes of meetings held between Ministers and Secretaries, which are available both in the State Governments and in the Government of India, and might also be available in Dandakaranya and other places, because if I have to keep the other departments of this Ministry posted in all these things, then they must have them.

19 hrs.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: How could it go to Mr. Roy?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can only tell him that he belongs to the Opposition. He had never been a friend of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna or Shri P. C. Sen or Dr. B. C. Roy. He was a man who resigned on a certain issue from the Cabinet of Dr. B. C. Roy. How he got them, it is for Shri Ghosal to find out, and I hardly know that gentleman.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: But the papers accuse you and say that you briefed him to save your face from the Congress.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My misfortune has been that whatever is said in a particular paper, Bengali *vis-a-vis* non-Bengali is generally accepted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, that is a charge against the hon. Minister. How can he deny that?

Shri Tangamani: Anyway, it has appeared in the papers, and a reply has to be given.

Mr. Speaker: Leave that alone. Here is the answer of the hon. Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: In this particular case, it has been rather unfortunate that the hon. Minister has brought in the question of Bengali *versus* non-Bengali. The question was this. How could confidential minutes or minutes which were considered to be confidential leak out to an Opposition Member; while Members on the side of the Congress were complaining that they did not get those minutes, how could they go to the Opposition? If the minutes were meant for open circulation, I believe the Members on the side of the Congress would have been posted with them. But, I believe that the hon. Minister may remember that Dr. Maitreyi Bose made this specific complaint in the Assembly that she, belonging to the Congress Party had not got those minutes, and yet, on the Opposition side, Mr. S. Roy had come forward and brought those minutes in the face of the Government .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I intervene once again? I make a statement as a Minister in this House, and I would very much expect that my version should be accepted.

I wish to tell the House one thing more that this episode is a very unfortunate one. But a few days before when the debate was going on in that very House, about rehabilitation in West Bengal and Dandakaranya, a Deputy Minister of the West Bengal Government read out extracts from a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Profulla Sen to me. That letter was read out in the West Bengal Assembly. It is for Shri Bhattacharya to find out who gave that letter to the Deputy Minister—and it is the Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation—I would say that that was not a confidential letter; that was a letter written by her Ministry to me; and extracts from that letter were read out in that House.

Then, on the second debate, extracts from records of meetings which have been held between us and the State Governments were read out by some Opposition Members. It is most unfortunate. I accept it. But it was not I who gave any minutes to the Deputy Minister. I would like Shri C. K. Bhattacharya to enlighten the House on one point. Does he also suspect me that the copy of the letter alleged to have been written to me by Mr. Profulla Sen, which was read out

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

by the Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation was also given by me to her?

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member Shri C. K. Bhattacharya may continue on the next day.

The hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to rehabilitate displaced persons in Dandakaranya

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1." (1541)

Failure to give alternative employment to the retrenched employees of the Rehabilitation Ministry

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1." (1542).

Question of selling plots of land on which the displaced shopkeepers in Ulhasnagar have constructed their shops

Shri Parulekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1567).

Question of recovering ground rent from 1949 onwards from displaced shopkeepers for shops constructed by them in Ulhasnagar

Shri Parulekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1568).

High prices demanded from non-claimant displaced persons for purchasing tenements in Ulhasnagar allotted to them

Shri Parulekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1569).

Decision to recover arrears of rent since 1949 from the non-claimant displaced persons in Ulhasnagar for tenements occupied by them

Shri Parulekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1570).

Policy of selling tenements in Ulhasnagar to displaced persons

Shri Parulekar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1571).

Question of selling plots of land on which the displaced shopkeepers in Chambur and Ulhasnagar have constructed their shops

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1760).

Need to stop recovery of ground rent from 1949 onwards from displaced shopkeepers for shops constructed by them in Chambur and Ulhasnagar

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1761).

Prices demanded from non-claimant displaced persons for purchasing tenements allotted to them in Chambur and Ulhasnagar

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1762).

Need to revise decision to recover arrears of rent since 1949 from the non-claimant displaced persons in Chambur and Ulhasnagar for tenements occupied by them

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1763).

Need to change policy regarding selling of tenements in Chambur and Ulhasnagar to displaced persons

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1764).

Failure to provide proper education facilities to displaced persons

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1765).

Failure of the Dandakaranya Scheme

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced to Re. 1." (1681).

Failure in the rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced to Re. 1." (1682).

Need to treat Scheduled Castes displaced persons on equal footing with other displaced persons

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (290).

Need to abolish separate camps for Scheduled Castes displaced persons

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (291).

Need for providing employment to displaced persons in Taherpur colony

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1669).

Need for establishing industries in Taherpur Colony

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1670).

Need for immediate financial help to displaced persons in Taherpur Colony.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100" (1671).

Failure to establish industry in Gayeshpur Colony.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1672).

Failure to provide employment to displaced persons trained in Training Centre in Gayeshpur.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1673).

Failure to provide employment to displaced persons trained in Khoshbasmahalla Training Centre

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1674).

Failure to provide medical facilities in various camps for displaced persons in West Bengal

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1675).

Need for expeditious sanction of Bynanama Schemes

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1676)

Need for regularising squatters' Colonies expeditiously

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1677)

Failure to provide proper medical facilities for displaced persons suffering from T.B.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1678)

Procedure of granting business loan

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1679)

Procedure for giving agricultural loans to displaced persons

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1680)

Failure to provide education facilities to children of displaced persons

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1683)

Failure to rehabilitate displaced persons in various Camps in West Bengal

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1684)

Failure to provide proper marketing facilities for the goods produced by the Training Centres in West Bengal

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1685)

Failure to develop cottage industries in various Townships and Colonies of displaced persons in West Bengal

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1686)

Difficulties of the displaced persons of Rabindranagar Colony, Chandranagore to get medical relief.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1687)

Grievances of displaced persons of Tumeh Camp in Hoogly District regarding education of children

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1688)

Failure to stop eviction of displaced persons in Mikir Hills

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1707)

Early closure of displaced persons' camps in Orissa

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1708)

Failure to rehabilitate displaced persons in Bihar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1709)

Need for representation of the West Bengal Government in the Dandakaranya Development Authority

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1710)

Need for representation of Andhra Government in the Dandakaranya Development Authority

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1711)

Need for arrangement of irrigation facilities in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1712)

Need for adequate arrangement of drinking water in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1713)

Need for replacing tents of displaced persons' camps in Dandakaranya by huts

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1714)

Inadequate number of tractors for reclamation and cultivation works in Dandakaranya.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1715)

Irregularities in the allotment of contracts in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1716)

Inadequacy of roads in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1717)

Failure of normal agricultural production in reclaimed lands of Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1718)

Stoppage of maintenance grants to displaced persons in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1719)

Working of the Dandakaranya Administration

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1720)

Absence of educational facilities in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1721)

Absence of medical facilities in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1722)

Failure to make announcement regarding the title of the displaced persons to their allotted lands in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Mministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1723)

Failure to give assurance regarding the fixation of rent on 'Khas lands' Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1724)

Stoppage of educational help to the displaced students in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1725)

Irregularities in the distribution of loans to East Bengal displaced persons

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1726)

Failure to improve the sanitary conditions of the displaced persons camps in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1727)

Hardships faced by displaced persons due to the findings of the Screening Committee

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1728)

Inadequate amount sanctioned for house-building loans

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on displaced persons and minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1729)

Closure of displaced persons' camps in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1730)

Stoppage of doles to displaced persons

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1731)

Need to regularise displaced person's colonies of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1732)

Need for re-introducing the Bainapatia Scheme in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1733)

Need for reclamation of waste lands in West Bengal for displaced persons

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1734)

Need to absorb displaced persons in West Bengal in industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1735)

Failure of the Dandakaranya Scheme

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1731)

Failure to give employment to all displaced persons

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1767)

Failure to give proper medical facilities to displaced persons in various colonies

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1767)

Need to develop cottage and home industries in various townships and colonies of displaced persons

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1769)

Difficulties and grievances of the displaced persons from Chambur and Ulhasnagar regarding sanitation water and medical facilities

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1770)

Irregularities in giving contracts in Dandakaranya

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1771)

Failure to fulfil targets of the Dandakaranya Scheme

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1689)

Failure to provide drinking water to displaced persons settled in Dandakaranya

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1690)

Working of the Dandakaranya Development Authority

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1691)

Failure to provide irrigation schemes for Dandakaranya

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1692)

Failure to provide agricultural facilities to displaced persons settled in Dandakaranya

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1693)

Failure of the schemes in Dandakaranya for rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Bengal

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1694)

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 12, 1960/Chaitra 23, 1882 (Saka).

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1985	Central Social Welfare Board	10898
1986	Clerks and Assistants Grade Examinations	10898
1987	Aid from the United Nations Special Fund	10898–99

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1988	Vocational Guidance Centres	10899–900
1989	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10900
1991	Cases filed by Himachal Pradesh Administration	10901
1992	Women in State Home (Himachal Pradesh)	10901–02
1993	Opium cultivation	10902

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 10902–03

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 371 dated the 2nd April, 1960, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, making certain further amendments to the Mining Leases (Modification of Terms) Rules, 1958.

(2) A copy of Notification No. 160 published in the Gazette dated the 27th February, 1960, under sub-section (3) of Section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, making certain amendments to the General Regulations of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India

(3) A copy of the note dated the 3rd April, 1960 given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Embassy of India in China.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(4) The Minutes of the sittings of the Estimates Committee relating to the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-first and Eighty-third Reports on the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

PETITIONS PRESENTED . 10904

Shri Siddiah presented three petitions signed by three petitioners regarding inclusion of certain areas of the State of Bombay in the State of Mysore.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . 10905—11128

(*i*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment commenced and was concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

(*ii*) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1960/ CHAITRA 23, 1882 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and consideration of Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and voting of the Demands.

GMGIPND LS II—152(Ai) LSD—23-4-60—950